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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 56

APRIL 1, 1931

No. 7

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## Book Charging In A Machine Age

*Dickman Charging Machine*

*Gaylord Charging Machine*

*Detroit Self-Charging Machine*

## The Horticultural Society of New York Library

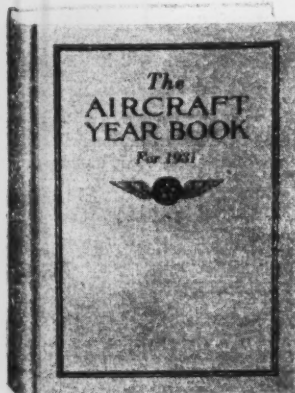
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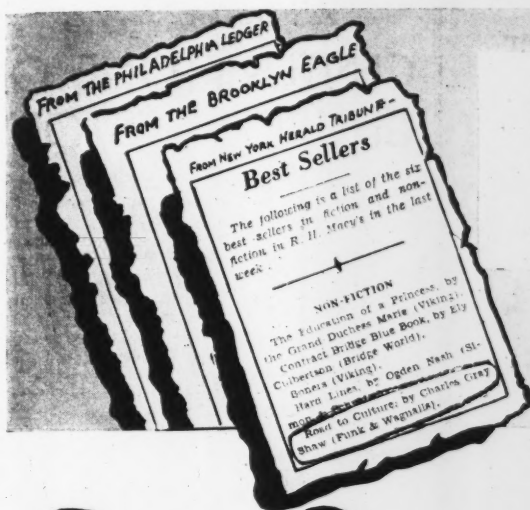
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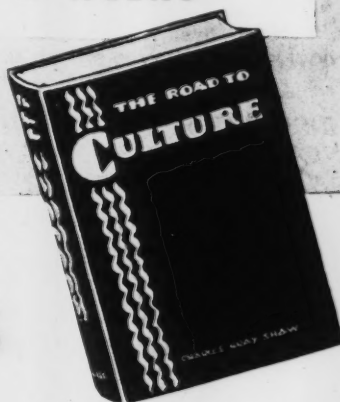
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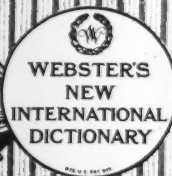
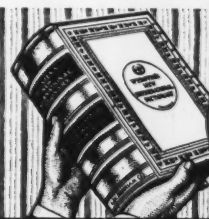
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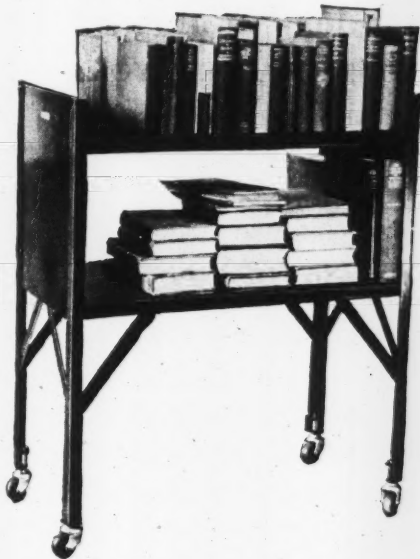
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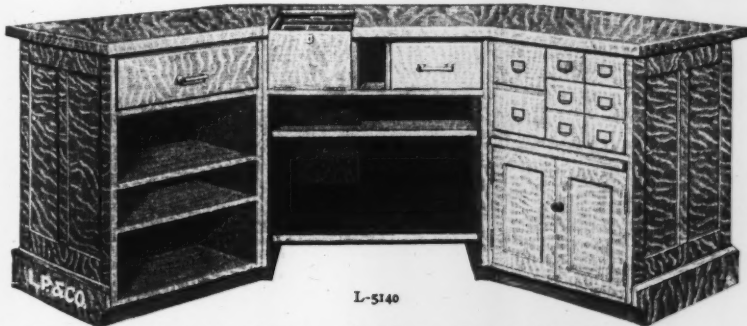
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Vol. 56, No. 7

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## Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

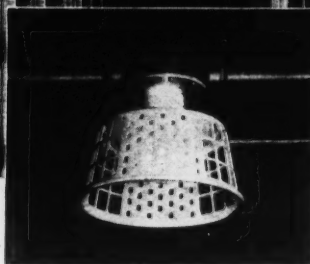
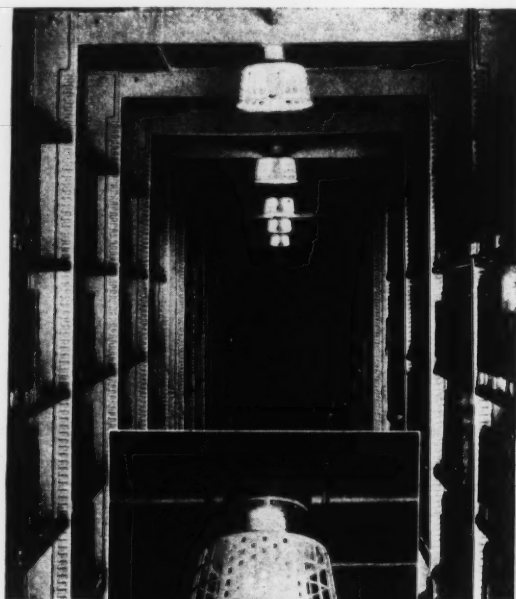
✿ The leading article in the April 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be a description of the new Rush Rhees Library at the University of Rochester. Two other scheduled articles are "Valuable Old Books" by A. E. Curtis and "Administrative Control of Book Losses" by H. G. Bousfield of the Washington Square Branch, New York University. These two articles are closely related for they deal with the recognition as well as the protection of valuable volumes in a library.

✿ May holds the promise of the annual number devoted to Special Libraries, with three articles covering entirely different work, and a symposium on librarians who have gone into the field of bookselling.

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## The Horticultural Society of New York Library

By ELIZABETH C. HALL

*Librarian*

FIVE YEARS ago, the Horticultural Society of New York, sensing the growing need of a centrally located horticultural library in New York City, gathered a nucleus of books and periodicals on gardening and its many allied subjects and opened this small and modest working horticultural library to the public. The material most in demand were the old and expensive books and foreign periodicals. It was found that the average person interested in gardening owned the standard popular handbooks and subscribed to the inexpensive American horticultural magazines. Accordingly, the library committee, with its limited funds, adopted the policy of increasing the original collection by purchasing first the important out-of-print books.

In the spring of 1926 it was strongly felt that the library should be represented at the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, and so it was decided to compile a list of books for a "Five Foot Shelf of Garden Books." The list was printed in a most attractive pamphlet and the books mentioned were placed on a five foot shelf in the Society's booth and the pamphlets were distributed to interested visitors. No out of print books were selected and preference was given to American authors, whenever possible.

The following spring of 1927 a selected list

of about three hundred and fifty titles of garden books and prints was compiled to form a catalog of an exhibition held under the auspices of the New York Public Library, the Garden Club of America and the Horticultural Society of New York. This exhibition of garden books was the largest of its kind that had ever been attempted anywhere in this country and was on display for a period of six months in the large exhibition room of the New York Public Library, 42nd St. and Fifth Ave. Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox, chairman of the library committee, expressed the purpose of this collection in the introduction to the catalog as follows: "We invite the public to this exhibition of old and new garden books and hope it will be found interesting. It has been planned to appeal to the layman, as well as to the gardener in search of books to help him solve his special problem. Many who are not artists or musicians read books on art and music; so we hope that readers will dip into the delightful books on gardens and be carried on a magic carpet from the city, with its pushing crowds, to a nook in a shady, walled garden, filled with many colored flowers swaying in the fragrant breezes. This is not a collection of all garden books but of books selected in order to show how, ever since Adam took up his primitive tool to till the ground, the love of gardening has been deep and wide-

spread. It has been shared alike by the poor man brightening his dismal corner of the world with a few pots of flaming geraniums and the rich lady gathering basketsful of roses on her terraces."

Last year the library had reached a point where it had to be taken seriously. Its equipment had attained that stage where it was offering genuine and comprehensive assistance to students of horticulture in its various phases, thus not only justifying the library's existence but also ranking it among the most important endeavors of the Society. It had begun with an empty room, good intentions and a few generous friends. From this meager start in the short space of four years had been built up a working horticultural library consisting of over thirteen hundred bound volumes with some of the essential books requisite for each classification, one hundred periodicals received annually and several thousand pamphlets and seed catalogs. In its quarters there was no more available room for expansion. The directors of the Society voted to share the lease of the entire fifteenth floor of the Bankers Trust Building, 598 Madison Ave., with the Garden Club of America. By June the fifteenth floor was 100 per cent horticultural with the two organizations occupying the entire space. The library found itself provided with much larger quarters, the size and equipment of the room making it available for the gardening talks and exhibitions of flowers which are held monthly. Comfortable leather lounging chairs, floor lamps, excellent light and air, open shelves, and the privilege of smoking have made the room a very popular rendezvous for the horticulturally minded.

The library is open daily to the public excluding Sundays and holidays from nine A.M. to five P.M. and in addition Tuesday evenings from six until ten. Although in the main it is solely a reference library, due to the generosity of interested readers, a duplicate collection for circulation is taking definite form and at present comprises about a hundred titles. Supplementing the resources of this library cooperation is maintained with the libraries of the New York Botanical Garden and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. In this connection acknowledgment is made of indebtedness to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library in Boston, Massachusetts, which has at the present time over twenty-five thousand bound books and magazines. Frequent calls for assistance and advice have been made to this older library with always helpful and gratifying results.

Perhaps one of the most valuable files of the library of The Horticultural Society of

New York are the horticultural trade catalogs, sent from every corner of the globe and dating back to colonial times in our own country. Research workers trace plant introductions through these catalogs while the current numbers are used by all classes of readers. The Society has been enrolled as a subscriber to a most important and ambitious project undertaken by the Royal Horticultural Society of London—*Index Londinensis to Illustrations of Flowering Plants, Ferns, and Fern Allies*. To date it has been published through the letters "Ped" and when completed it will enable one to locate pictures and descriptions of any one of several hundred thousand garden plants with special designation if picture is in color. This index covers all botanical and horticultural books and periodicals up to the end of 1920. Artists and designers use this for locating authentic pictures and coloring of plants of all countries. *The Index Kewensis* with its supplements is a comprehensive thesaurus of flowering plants from the time of Linnaeus with the works in which they were first described. Writers needing source material find this index invaluable. *The Agricultural Index* needs no mention. There would be no horticultural library without this open sesame to agricultural periodicals, books and bulletins. As the work and interest in the Society has expanded the library has become an information bureau, by telephone, correspondence, and actual contact in the room itself. If a rare plant is wanted and the source of supply is requested, *The Plant Buyer's Index*, listing several thousand plants with the names and addresses of nurseries carrying named varieties, will seldom fail in locating the desired product. *The Horticultural Trade Directory* is another valuable compilation of commercial concerns arranged geographically with added lists of horticultural organizations and miscellaneous information.

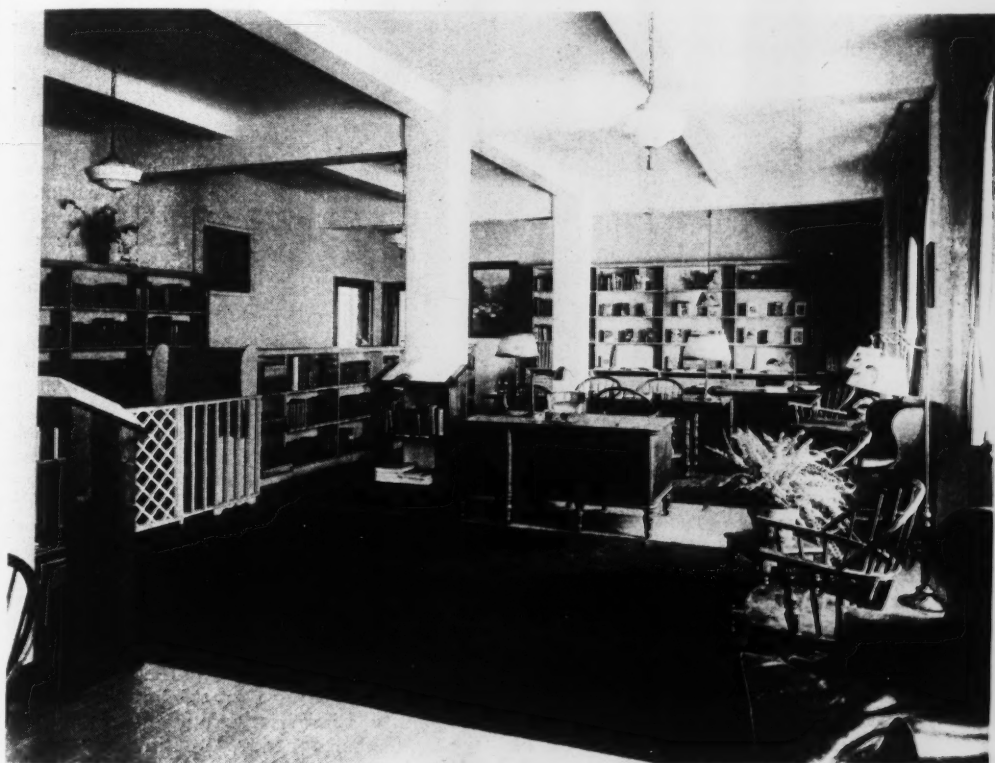
This library has compiled its own information file containing names of lecturers, artists of still life, illustrators of horticultural books, *Who's Who in Horticulture* gardens open to the public, horticultural schools and colleges, dealers of out of print books, etc. A book of newspaper clippings of horticultural activities, embracing garden club lectures, flower shows, conservation projects, etc., is used constantly by chairmen of garden club committees. Several hundred schedules of flower shows, garden club yearbooks and programs from every state in the union comprise a large part of the pamphlet material. Due to frequent requests an anthology of garden poetry is gradually evolving with subject, author and first line index. A picture collection



of eminent botanists and horticulturists with bibliographical data is gradually taking on size. Although the greater part of the periodicals are covered by *The Agricultural Index* many of the readers dislike poring through bound volumes. A vertical file consisting of mounted clippings from duplicate magazine material is a popular feature in the library. If a person wants enough data on a particular subject to write a paper to be read before a garden club it is very simple to take out the folder on the material desired and proceed to a comfortable chair. Compilations of lists of plants for pent houses, window boxes, herb, water and rock gardens, poor soil, shady places, etc. is another phase of the work. As bibliographies have been requested multiple copies have been made of the originals with the result at the present time of a widely varied collection ready for distribution. Travellers send in for itineraries and road maps to various gardens and estates. The month of April is the popular month for pilgrimages to the gardens of South Carolina,

Virginia and Maryland. Bibliographies of these states are wanted. Camp leaders find lists of nature stories and out-of-door plays. Nature study workers bring in specimens of twigs, leaves, flowers, ferns and mushrooms for identification. Teachers in school gardens are frequent readers. Publicity agents pick up romantic and catchy bits of information on horticultural subjects. Students from schools of design and art work out problems for textiles and wall papers with the help of flower plate material. Landscape architects consult the plants of foreign and American gardens. Commercial nurserymen send in requests for synonyms and facts regarding nomenclature and ask for the latest regulations on plant quarantine.

There is just off the press a little blue booklet entitled *Fifty Good Garden Books*, a bibliography compiled by the library committee to be distributed at the International Flower Show this year. The following is an excerpt from the foreword: "This list of Fifty Good Garden Books has been compiled by our li-



*The Horticultural Society Library in New York City*

brary committee. Besides being a practical library for the beginner a few books were chosen to give glimpses beyond the hedge surrounding the reader's own plot of ground into the gardens of experts and specialists. . . . Gardening takes you away from grimy cities and stuffy rooms out into the clear sunshine amongst the colorful sweet-smelling flowers. Unlike golf or tennis, none of the energy expended is lost forever, but every bit of weeding or cultivating bears tangible results in

finer plants and more flowers. Nor is it a lonely hobby, for it brings countless new friends and stimulating competitors."

The room of the library is always very much alive with activity with those needing material for commercial, scientific and esthetic endeavors but at the same time it affords a place of relaxation for those who may care to browse unmolested. The Horticultural Society of New York cordially invites you to use its room and library when in the city.

## The Dickman Bookcharging System

By GEORGE I. LEHMAN

THE VALUE of an infallible machine for charging books has long been recognized. The late Mr. Edwin White Gaillard of the New York Public Library recognized the value of a mechanical device for public and university libraries fully thirty-five years ago. He attempted to solve this problem at that time, but unfortunately, after constructing such a machine at a cost of approximately \$3,500, it was found to be entirely unsuitable.

Nothing further was done for a period of years, until Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library of Washington, D. C., requested the United States Bureau of Efficiency to help solve the problem. The United States Bureau of Efficiency spent years of effort in cooperating with every known manufacturer of small machines in the world, trying to have such a machine constructed as would meet the rigid and unique requirements of libraries. Two factors were stressed as being absolutely essential: 1. Simplicity—both in construction and operation; and 2. Low cost—to be within the reach of the very small as

well as the very large libraries. Many models were submitted, ranging in price from \$450 to \$3,500 each, yet the Dickman Bookcharging Machine, at a cost of \$50, was the only machine submitted that fully met the requirements of the Efficiency Bureau, and was ac-

cepted and approved by them.

The Dickman Bookcharging System was then installed for a trial at the Public Library of Washington, D. C. Shortly after the machines were installed, Dr. Bowerman came to the conclusion that not only was a mechanical charger of books in public libraries a possibility, but it was an actually accomplished fact.

Such representative libraries as the New York Public Library, St. Louis Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library, Free Public Library of East Orange, N. J., Free Library of Philadelphia, were not far behind. Since then installations have been made in a great many Public and University Libraries throughout the world. On September 25, 1927, Dr. Bowerman wrote, "Mistakes in copying numbers are eliminated, dates are legible and much time is saved."



*The Dickman Bookcharging System in Operation in Toledo Public Library*

Another librarian wrote, "The strongest point in favor of this System is that there is absolutely no possibility of a mistake in charging a book, and will entirely eliminate the claim that the borrower never had the book and will cut down our losses tremendously." Miss Jennie M. Flexner, in her *Circulation Work in Public Libraries* stated:

"For many years librarians have been working toward a machine which could be used to perform many of the routine clerical duties connected with charging and discharging books. Quite recently such a machine in its later experimental stages has been shown, and it seems to meet requirements, yet to be simple and easily worked. The obvious advantages are the result of the speed of charging, and its mechanical accuracy . . . Certainly it is a hopeful sign of progress toward a day when the routine clerical work of charging books will be accomplished by clerks using machines, and thus qualified assistants may be released for the personal service which is of so much greater importance."

The Dickman Bookcharging System is so flexible that it is designed in every instance for an individual installation in every library using it. Regardless of the details of the method in use in any library, the Dickman System can be adjusted to its individual requirements. It makes no difference what the size of the cards may be or what basis of use in charging, whether it be founded on "date due" or "date of issue," this system is made to fit individual needs and wants, and to utilize to the fullest extent existing equipment. An installation of the System will not interfere with the routine operation of the library work.

Following are some of the advantages derived from the use of the Dickman Bookcharging System:

#### 1. ABSOLUTE ACCURACY

Mistakes are IMPOSSIBLE.

Saves all delinquencies which are directly traced to transposed figures.

#### 2. PERFECT LEGIBILITY

Eliminates all questions as to due dates.

Avoids "snags" in slipping.

Speeds up general routine in circulation department.

#### 3. SPEED

Miss Winifred Riggs, chief of the Branch Department, Toledo Public Library, in a paper submitted on June 23, 1930, at the meeting of the American Library Association at Los Angeles said:

"Some tests were recently made for a record of speed. The kind of test made was agreed upon previously with Mr. Ulveling of Detroit, who planned to make a similar test, using the Detroit method of charging. Twenty-five books were used, charged in various groups on six cards. Two books were rentals. Four books were seven day books. One was charged for four weeks. Time counted from the moment the first borrower put his books on the desk to the moment the last borrower took his away. Two assistants, working independently, made

this test with the same books and cards, one in three minutes twenty seconds and the other in three minutes thirty seconds, or an average of eight seconds per book for the faster worker. This may not seem exceptionally quick, but throughout a busy day the gain of, roughly, five to six minutes per hundred books means more than it sounds. But beside the quicker service, reducing the number of borrowers standing in line is a very important advantage of the machine."

#### 4. SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION

Does not require any special training to operate. Releases trained librarians for more constructive work.

In an article written at the request of the editor of the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin* and printed in the October, 1930 issue, Miss Ethel Trudeau of the Free Public Library of East Orange, N. J., writes as follows:

"The actual operation of charging a book is extremely simple. When the borrower presents his books to be marked, the assistant immediately separates them according to date they are due, removes the book card, inserts in pocket of the book the proper date card, turns the date indicator to the correct date, places the borrower's disc in the machine and with a single motion of the hand on the charger arm, stamps the borrower's number and date due. It takes a trained assistant approximately a minute and a quarter to charge ten books. The value of the machine method is the speed and accuracy with which a book can be stamped. It is evident that the date card is correct and that the number on the book card has not been copied incorrectly or the digits transposed."

#### 5. PROTECTION

An important feature of the System is that it furnishes the library with a receipt for each volume issued, at the same time protecting the borrower against possible erroneous charges. A greater amount of cooperation from the borrowing public is possible as the borrower quickly appreciates the advantages of the improved service at the charging desk. The elimination of questions and arguments as to due dates is most certainly appreciated, as well as the protection afforded by the unfailing accuracy and legibility of the machine.

#### 6. SAVING FROM EYE STRAIN AND FATIGUE

Miss Jessie Welles, assistant librarian of the Toledo Public Library, wrote in March, 1930:

"One of the advantages we have found from the use of the machine was entirely unexpected and at the same time one of the most important. After placing the book card in the machine has become automatic, and this is astonishingly soon, there is no need for close observation. There is no necessity for noting or copying borrower's numbers, no watching the borrower's card for uncanceled dates or for the place to put the new charge. The date on the date card is the item to be watched when putting the card in the pocket. After the first week or two, this release from eye strain was given by the staff as the leading factor contributing to the reduction of fatigue. Since we began using the machine for charging, the circulation has been the largest in the Library's history and yet it had been carried by practically the same staff with less confusion at the desk and with less wear and tear on the staff."

Again quoting from Miss Trudeau's article in the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*:

"The machine after two years' trial is satisfactory. Assistants have been most enthusiastic about it and it would be hard to find one member out of the thirty on the staff who would be willing to go back to the old method."

#### 7. SAVING OF SUPPLIES

By using every available space on all record cards, a considerable saving in supplies and time is possible.

It would be impossible in the limited space allotted for this article to go into a detailed description of the Dickman Bookcharging System. The Library Efficiency Corporation, 148 West 23rd Street, New York City, has published several pamphlets fully descriptive of both "The Dickman Bookcharging System" and the new method, "The Toledo Method of the Dickman Bookcharging System," which they will gladly furnish on request.

Many librarians are under the mistaken im-

pression that the cost of the machine is prohibitive, whereas in actual use it has been proven that the System will pay for itself in an astonishingly short time. The Library Efficiency Corporation is prepared to offer full cooperation in proving the economy of the Dickman Bookcharging System. Any library desiring to do so, can arrange to have the necessary machines and supplies sent to them for a Free Trial Installation extending over a period of from three to six months, without obligating themselves in any manner whatsoever.

The typewriter, adding machine and computers increase business office efficiency one thousand fold in handling fiscal records. The Dickman Book Charger does likewise for the library. Actually, it is not a question of whether a library can afford to install the Dickman Bookcharging System, but of whether the library can afford to get along without it.

## The Gaylord Electric Automatic Charging Machine

By SARA PATTERSON

THE GAYLORD Electric Automatic Charging Machine is so designed and built that books can be charged at much greater speed than ever before and with absolute accuracy. It is neat and compact in appearance—9 in. x 13 in. x 8 in.—and can be placed on a desk or table wherever convenient.

In the top of the machine are two slots in which the borrower's card and the book card are inserted when a book is to be charged. A small quiet electric motor is mounted within the machine, entirely out of sight, and functions automatically to operate the machine and charge a book.

Within the machine there is also a date holder. This consists of a piece of metal on which are placed four plates on which are embossed various dates, so that books may be charged on the current date or on the date books are due, whether they are seven, ten, fourteen, or twenty-eight day books or any selection of four dates. Each morning the date holder is removed from the machine and plates showing the correct dates for that particular day are placed on the holder. The date to be printed on the book card is then controlled by a small dial on the left side of the machine. By turning this dial to one of four positions, the correct date will be printed on the cards.

Near the top of the borrower's card at the right, are two slots. A metal embossed number plate slides into these two slots and is held firmly, so there is no danger of its being lost out. Borrowers' cards 3 in. x 5 in. or identification cards of any size may be used, provided one dimension is three inches. When a borrower's card is used and entirely filled, the number plate may be easily removed and inserted in a new card.

The metal slugs are numbered on our special machine which operates like an automatic numbering machine. If preferred, the library can purchase a machine for making its own date slugs required for patrons who lose their borrowers' cards.

It is desirable to use plain book cards, but those in use in a library may be used until the supply is exhausted, provided they are 7.5 x 12.5 cm. in size.

The machine prints the borrower's number and dates by means of a ribbon, twenty feet in length, wound on two spools. When it is completely wound on one spool, it automatically reverses and winds on the other.

To charge a book with this machine, the borrower's card is inserted in the right hand slot on the top of the case as far as it will go. The book card is inserted in the other slot, when it automatically releases a cam within



the machine which causes it to operate, thereby printing the date and the borrower's number on the book card.

At the same time, a corner on the book card is cut off. This causes the card to be placed a little further down in the slot the next time it is inserted. Thus the machine always prints in a space just above the previous printing so that no space is wasted. After the lower half of the card is filled, the upper and lower half of the reverse side are filled. About forty-two charges may be made on a borrower's card and book card.

It is more practical to use date cards rather than date slips with this machine. If a record of the date and borrower's number is desired on the date card, this card may be inserted in the machine when the book is charged. The date and borrower's number will then be automatically printed on it. If this record is not desired, a number of date cards may be stamped at one time for use later.

The regular borrower's card, so widely used, insures against a patron claiming that a book has been returned when it is still out. By the use of these time tested borrowers' cards the desk attendant can readily determine how many and what books a borrower has out at any time, also the dates when they were charged and when they are or were due to be returned.

There can be no question as to the fines to be imposed because the date and borrower's number are plainly printed on the book card. Thus the collection of fines is insured, and there is no possibility of fines being allowed to accumulate. This card settles all questions as to whether or not a book was taken by a certain borrower.

If for any reason a book card is removed from the charging tray, there is no guessing as to what date guide it should be filed under, as both the date and borrower's number appear on it.

Borrowers take better care of cards on which a number plate is inserted, and they are also more likely to have their cards with them when borrowing books.

Each operation performed by the machine is done better and more accurately than by hand. Printing, done by the machine, is always legible—hand writing is not.

There is less fatigue or nervous strain on the desk attendants during "rush" periods, and it is unnecessary for them to be relieved as frequently when charging is done the automatic way. The desk attendants can answer questions while making a charge, and still accuracy is assured.

There is great saving in time, not only in the actual charging of books but also in the time spent in determining fines due, number of books charged out to a certain borrower, where to file date cards in the charging trays after they have been removed for any reason, etc.

The use of this Charging Machine does not mean that a new system is installed; it involves no change in present methods. The same procedure of charging books is followed—the only difference is that this charging is done mechanically instead of by hand. And who does not welcome the release offered by a mechanical means of performing any routine task? From the many requests we have for the installation of this charging machine, we know that such release is welcomed by librarians.

## The Demco Self-Charging System

LET US consider how the Self-Charging System differs from those now in vogue. Inasmuch as the Newark System is the most popular, we will show how it differs from that with the open shelves after the borrower has selected his books and then taken them to the charging desk. The most common procedure is to date the borrower's card and we call this operation number one. Then the book card is numbered and dated. We call this operations number two and three. The date slip is dated and we call this operation number four. The person who makes the entry of the borrower's number and date on the book card is human and therefore sub-

ject to mistakes. This is particularly true when that person is pressed for time due to a long line waiting at the desk. Then she is likely to write numbers that are easily mistaken at a later date. Such a condition cannot exist with the self-charging system.

Let us now consider the steps necessary in the Self-Charging System. After the borrower has selected his books from the shelves, he writes his number on the next open line of each book card. That is all that he does. He then brings the books to the desk and presents them with his identification card. The library helper then verifies the written number with the printed number on the reader's or identifi-



cation card. There is no date placed on the book card. The reason for this is that over 90 per cent of the books are returned before the date due. Then why date ninety out of every hundred cards unnecessarily? Assuming that you are using the date due system, the book cards for the fourteen day books are placed behind a date guide in the charging tray fourteen days in advance. If you are using the date of issue, then at the end of the day all the cards for the seven day, fourteen day or twenty-eight day books are placed behind a guide of the current date. You see, up to the present time, by having the borrower write his registration number on the book card, and by the elimination of the date on the book card, we have dispensed with two out of the four operations that are used in the Newark System. The ten books out of every hundred are dated when the overdue notices are sent out. Let us now review just what the library helper does with the Self-Charging System. She verifies the written number with the printed number on the identification card, slips in a date card of the same color as the book card in the book, hands the reader his identification card and the operation is complete.

We advocate with this system the use of the identification card. With this card, which supplants the reader's or borrower's card, there is no dating necessary. Thus we have dispensed with three out of the four operations necessary at the time of charging. The fourth difference is the substitution of the date card for the date slip. We recommend that you have different colors of book cards

to denote the seven day, fourteen day, twenty-eight day and rental books. The date cards then correspond in color to the book cards. The date cards are dated ahead in the early morning hours or the evening before, upon an estimate of the coming day's circulation. By the use of the pre-dated date cards, we have dispensed with all dating at the time of charging. It is not necessary to set up pencil daters for, with a band dater, you can pre-date the date cards for these books.

The best part of this whole system is that you don't have to spend a great deal of money to make the original installation. You can use up your old book cards. What we do recommend is that you cease using the date slips and have chain pencils for the public to use, and the necessary posters to tell the reader just what to do. We suggest that you gradually replace your four or six column book cards with the three column type. This gives more space for the writing of numbers. You will find that the public, as a rule, write larger figures than the library helper. Do not discourage this as the larger figures are more readable.

We also recommend that you gradually replace your old book pockets with the new HI-LO reinforced book pocket. With this low front pocket the date on the date card is always visible. The book legend can be typed at the top of the book pocket above the date card as the single thickness of paper makes it easily insertable in the typewriter. The reinforced front helps to hold the date card in more securely so that it cannot be lost so easily.

## Self-Charging System Satisfactory

By THE STAFF

*Ann Arbor Public Library, Michigan*

**M**R. ULVELING of Detroit has already stated that the self-charging system is the simplified Newark system resimplified by eliminating certain steps and by completing as many operations as possible before charging. We might add that, if the opening of stacks to the people was a revolutionary step in library technique, the self-charging system is merely that step which was left unfinished at that time and which will aid in reducing book losses which necessarily came with open stacks. For in the true self-charging system, a verifier near an exit will check out every book. Of course books

hidden in pockets or elsewhere will still get by the verifier.

In this article, we do not intend to take up theories but give our actual experiences in installing and operating the self-charging system which, as a staff, we are ready to defend as an advanced step in library science and which can be put on a thoroughly workable basis for any size library provided the person in charge is alert, accurate and has a vision of what the system can and will do, especially during the first three months of use.

The Ann Arbor Public Library did not adopt the self-charging system because its big

brother (Detroit) had adopted it. It did not adopt it because it was a "faddish" thing to do. The new librarian had a three-fold responsibility in accepting the administration of this library in August, 1928: First: To build up the morale of the staff. Second: To build up the confidence of the citizens as reflected in circulation and in the moral and financial support of the library. Third: To build up a business-like and economical expenditure of public funds.

Before her administration began, a policy had been laid down to fill certain vacancies with college trained and library school trained assistants. Within a year, out of a staff of ten, eight college graduates (seven with library school training) were ready to give service to the people of Ann Arbor. This produced a problem of trained assistants versus routine work. Believing that the application of many minds to puzzling problems will smoothe the way to their solution, we worked together to eliminate routine. Trained assistants object to using their time in stamping book cards, date slips and borrowers' cards.

In the High School Department, we could eliminate the borrower or identification card and have students sign names on book cards. In the Adult and Junior department, we could eliminate dates on book cards. Upon investigation we learned these methods had been found expedient and efficient in other libraries. We had gone this far in our solution when we began to wonder if we could eliminate other dating. Then we heard of the Detroit System. Six or seven of the staff went to Detroit to observe the System in operation. Some went twice. Then in a staff meeting, when each and every one was ready and willing to try the new System, we voted unanimously to try it out for six months, knowing it was a simple process to go back to the old. So one Saturday night we closed under the old system and started on Monday morning with the Self-Charging System. The only expenditure was the purchase of date cards. We discarded all our individual boxes of dates and date-holders. As books circulated, we tore out the date slips. We made one mistake in cutting down our pockets so that the dates on date cards would show. Our pockets were too wide and naturally the date cards fell out. It took us just a week to discover our mistake and then we discontinued this cutting down of pockets. In two months, when every staff member voluntarily said she never wanted to return to the older system, new low-cut pockets into which book cards and date cards would fit snugly were ordered and put into use.

Of course our entire stock of books is not yet equipped with new pockets, but we seldom have a book returned without the date card. When we do, we find it was because of the old style pocket. At least no library would lose more date cards than date slips, and every librarian knows the reason for such loss. A penalty can be imposed for loss of a date card. From our conversation and correspondence with more than fifty librarians since last May, we know the loss of date cards has been one potential difficulty which does not materialize.

This leads to another potential difficulty—snags. The usual cause of snags is failure to stamp date slips. In the Self-Charging System the cause is the loss of date cards. If properly handled, this cause can be eliminated especially if the supplies are adequate; that is, proper pockets into which cards fit snugly. Snags have been greatly reduced so that day after day goes by without a snag and occasionally when one does occur, we discover the book did not have the proper pocket.

As for lack of dates on book cards, the difficulty is more in the mind than on the card. We have always maintained that book cards are taken out of the file unnecessarily and the procedure should be curtailed. The difficulty, if any, can be avoided by penciling in the date at once when the card is removed from behind the date guide.

If a history of the circulation of a book is demanded, a way out is easily found. We date our books on the page after the title page showing the month and year the book went into circulation. As inventories are taken, we propose to pencil on the book card with red or blue pencil the year date. When a new card is made, the number of circulations on the old card can likewise be pencilled in on the new card, if desired.

As for stealing of pencils and chains, that point is negligible. In fact we prefer to attribute the loss of pencils to a state of absent-mindedness. How many library assistants pick up a pencil belonging to another assistant and never return it? Even head librarians walk away with an assistant's pencil. At any rate, if we lose one pencil stub a week, that should not make us discard the Self-Charging System.

There are always some people who object to a change. From the patron's viewpoint, we are happy to see them catch the spirit of the change and realize the value of releasing assistants from mechanical operations and enabling them to give human sympathetic aid in more and better floor service. When the system is made to sound easy by a simple explanation (if signs are not understood), patrons are

quick learners and express themselves voluntarily in favor of the change. The potential difficulty of unreadable numbers in either the adult or children's departments does not materialize any more than indistinguishable figures of a rushed desk attendant.

From the standpoint of the staff, the strain from a double responsibility of stamping borrowers' cards, book card and date slips and writing the reader's number, together with attempting to give even some little service, has been eliminated. Now when nine o'clock comes, staff members are ready to go to a concert, lecture, movie, dance or party instead of calling a taxi to take them home.

From the library viewpoint, we started out to eliminate routine for assistants and found we were able to take care of a twenty per cent (almost one per capita) increase in the circulation in the last year with the same staff, each member far less tired and a great deal happier at the end of the day. We find that our overdues are less in spite of an increased circulation and that patrons are paying fines more promptly. Voluntarily on the part of patrons they state that, since they write their numbers on the cards, they feel they must get their books back on time and pay up fines promptly. They feel an added responsibility. In order to collect unpaid fines, we are using most successfully a visible index containing cards arranged by reader's number so that the verifier at a single glance can detect unpaid fines.

Further explanation could be made about potential difficulties and about expected and

unexpected benefits under the self-charging system. These points are, however, better brought out in group discussion. At present the Ann Arbor Public Library is not operating one hundred per cent under the true Self-Charging System, as we do not maintain a verifier near the exit during the slack hours. The main desk is close enough to take care of patrons during these times. We need better equipment and space in order to work the System to its fullest extent. Lacking this, we are satisfied as a staff with the new System and feel it has been worthwhile from every standpoint and that we have at least ninety-seven per cent of our patrons with us who say: "Is that all there is to it? That's easy."

We wish to give one last warning in the terms of Miss Anderson: "If there is a mistake, it is not the fault of the system but the fault of the staff." After a conversation with a midwest librarian who said, "You might be able to work it but I could not," again we say that is no fault of the system. Therefore, during the first two months of change, it is most important that the person in charge of installing the system must be very alert, very sympathetic and see each point through to success.

The success of the Self-Charging System belongs to the staff. Their reactions and contribution are embodied in this article. They emphasize especially two major points: A feeling of security during rush periods and a greater individual service to patrons—two very desirable ends to attain.

## Some Aspects of Scottish Library Development

By A SCOTTISH LIBRARIAN

**D**URING the twelve years that have elapsed since the termination of the Great War there has been a steady and progressive development in library affairs throughout Scotland and the time seems not inappropriate for a brief sketch of this movement.

Those of us who know the conditions of Scottish library service prior to 1914 and are privileged to play our part in its activities today have witnessed a vast improvement since 1918. In the early years of the century library activities centered mainly round the four large cities, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen. There were, it is true, many

smaller burgh libraries each functioning within a well-defined area, but one and all were sadly hampered in carrying out any well-defined policy by the restrictions of the penny rate limit.

With the end of the War new ideas of reconstruction loomed on the horizon, and the possibilities of the library service were materially assisted by the passing of new legislation. This brought to an end the financial limitations which had proved a well-nigh insuperable barrier to real progress.

A further step was made when the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust evolved a policy for the provision of rural libraries, as they were

originally called. At first the schemes set up in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire and in Perthshire were purely of an experimental nature and were wholly financed by the Carnegie Trustees, but so successful did they prove that it was merely a matter of time until they should become the rule rather than the exception. That this was the case was proved when the Education (Scotland) Act of 1918 provided the necessary legislation for the inauguration of county library services throughout the country. This act brought within the scope of the library acts an additional population of approximately 2,000,000. At the time of writing every county in Scotland, except Argyll, has put its provisions into operation and the county library service is flourishing throughout the country.

The functioning of the county library movement under the *egis* of the Education Committees throughout the country has brought about a very definite recognition of the educational aspect of library work. In the Reports of His Majesty's Inspectors for Schools issued by the Scottish Education Department considerable space is now devoted to the work done by the county libraries in furtherance of education, and the importance set upon the association of libraries with all phases of school work may be accurately gauged by the inquiries made by Inspectors as to the provision of adequate supplies of literature suitable for children in the schools under their supervision.

The forward progress was next accelerated by another far-seeing change in the policy of the Carnegie Trustees. In this case the latter body considered that the wishes of the founder of the Trust, in so far as the provision of library buildings was concerned, had been fully carried out and they decided to divert the grants from bricks and mortar to books. Many of the smaller burghs took full advantage of the new outlook of the Trustees, and as the grants were made conditional upon the introduction of open-access methods where these were not already in operation a decided impetus was given to the modernization of the backward institutions. In addition, it has been the practice when distributing grants for book purchase to insist upon the maintenance of a well-defined standard of efficiency and a guarantee being given that a higher rate would be levied to assist the future maintenance of the library concerned. The grants were only made after careful examination of the local conditions and detailed reports from library experts. In practically every case where these grants have been operative there has been an immediate and im-

pressive increase of issues, plus a very apparent improvement of all the other library activities, and the results obtained have proved beyond doubt, if proof were necessary, that given an adequate supply of new books and sufficient financial resources to maintain stocks in good condition, the public libraries will take a much more definite place in the social and educational life of the community than they have yet succeeded in obtaining.

The outstanding feature of post-war progress in Scotland has undoubtedly been the introduction of free access methods. Before the War only three libraries had introduced this system of library operation, these being Montrose, Lanark, and the Langside Branch of the Glasgow Public Libraries. With the termination of war time activities and the passage of more enlightened library legislation the new field of library development was fully explored, until, at the present time, there is practically no library of any importance functioning on the outworn indicator methods. In this forward movement Glasgow and Edinburgh led the way, and these two library systems are among the most progressive in the United Kingdom. With success assured in these places, other library authorities were quick to follow their example, and the growth of the library movement within recent years is undoubtedly a tribute to this more enlightened outlook, which has led to the discarding of the old fashioned ideas of safeguarding the books at the expense of the intellectual starvation of the public who paid to provide them.

At the time that the County Libraries were springing into activity their work was materially assisted by the development of the Scottish Central Library for Students. This offshoot of the Central Library for Students, or, as it is now called, the National Central Library, has played a prominent part in the growth, not only of the Scottish county libraries, but also in that of the smaller burgh institutions. Without its aid much of the work accomplished on behalf of the research worker and student would have been well-nigh impossible, and the conservation of funds which would have had to be expended on the duplication of little used and expensive works has been advantageous to other branches of the library service. As at present constituted, the Scottish Central Library for Students undoubtedly forms a firm link in the chain of a national library service which is the ideal towards which all our most enlightened library authorities are striving, and the work it has accomplished since its inauguration is a fitting tribute to the efficiency of its administration.

A further element has been introduced into



library affairs in Scotland by the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. This elaborate piece of legislation has brought about drastic changes in local government administration throughout the country and its effects on Scottish library policy are likely to be far-reaching. One of its principal features is that burghs which have libraries established under the Libraries Acts can no longer claim exemption from that part of the Education rate which is applied to the upkeep of the county libraries. In other words they are liable not only for their own burgh library rate but also for that levied on behalf of the county library. This double rating has, not unnaturally, been severely condemned in some quarters, more particularly since no very definite provisions have been made in the clauses of the new Act for any return, either in kind or by cash payment, to the burghs which are suffering under this double rating injustice. But if the new rating clauses appear to bear harshly on some burghs the critics would be well advised to consider carefully before altogether condemning the new proposals.

In the first place it is evident that a new sum of money is being raised for library purposes which the burghs will have a moral obligation to share. The administration of this fund is in the hands of the new County Councils set up under the Act, or of their Education Committees. The county libraries of Scotland are under the control of the latter, and the extra financial support provided by the additional rate has given an exceptional opportunity for a closer measure of co-operation between the burghs and counties than has hitherto been possible.

Many suggestions have been, and are being, made as to the form the schemes of cooperation should take, but as yet the various proposals are too indefinite to be given in detail. In several counties proposals have been formulated for assisting school libraries in burghs by supplying stocks of books for school use and by the appointment of children's librarians to supervise them; in others the main feature is the supply of new books to the burghs to the amount of the extra rate levied upon them; in some other counties the new conditions are such as to make the smaller burghs consider seriously the question of giving up their independent library status and becoming part of the general county library service. Undoubtedly the latter solution will be highly beneficial to the smaller burgh library areas where the maintenance of library services has never been an economic proposition.

This new development in Scottish library legislation does not affect all counties equally. In Midlothian, for example, the double rating will not apply since there are no burghs with existing library services which are not already units of the County Library, or in the fullest possible cooperation with the latter. In Lanarkshire, on the other hand, such large and flourishing burgh library services as those of Motherwell, Hamilton, Rutherglen, Airdrie and Coatbridge will be affected, while Angus with the burghs of Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Forfar is in a similar position. Again in Ayrshire there are the towns of Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Maybole; in Stirlingshire, those of Falkirk, Stirling, Grangemouth and Denny; and so on. Others might be noted but the examples given will serve as an indication of the widespread effect of the new act on future Scottish library policy.

A further important step in Scottish library progress was taken when the Scottish Library Association decided to become a branch of the Library Association. From its inception the former body had retained its independence, and since it was comparatively small its influence was not as great as it might have been. After the passing of the revised Byelaws and Constitution of the Library Association at the 1928 Conference at Blackpool it was felt that some endeavor should be made to bring the various independent library associations together with a view to the development of a more effective and unified policy. The efforts made in this direction have been uniformly successful and during 1929 the conditions of union between the Scottish Library Association and the Library Association were agreed to, the union to take effect as from 1st January, 1931. It is too early yet to forecast the result of this new movement, but there is little doubt that the strengthening of the parent body by such a large influx of new members, not only from the Scottish Library Association but also from other independent associations, should ultimately be highly beneficial to the service and to the professional status of its members.

Much more might still be written. The position of the Scottish National Library might, for example, be considered; but that matter was ably dealt with in a paper read by Mr. Shirley, librarian of the Ewart Public Library, Dumfries, before the Annual Meeting of the Scottish Library Association in 1930, and since reprinted in the Report of that body. But enough has been said to show that the library movement in Scotland is progressing rapidly, and is playing a prominent part in the social life of the Scottish people.



# The Reproduction of Catalog Cards

By JAMES GOODWIN HODGSON

*Superintendent, Business and Municipal Library, Queens Borough Public Library*

FINDING an adequate method for reproducing catalog cards is one of the minor, yet troublesome, problems of library science. How its solution was attempted in the library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, may be of value, for while the system was on display at the Exposition of the First World Congress of 1929, no description of it has been available before.

The system as developed is essentially a stencil process, with the cost of the stencils themselves greatly reduced, and the machinery for the reproduction of the cards very greatly simplified. The materials needed are: 1. Stencils measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ; 2. A stiff paper cutting frame; 3. Carbon paper and second sheets the same size as the stencil; 4. Stencil holder (Diagram I); 5. Printing frame (Diagram II); 6. Small gelatin hand roller about 3 inches long; 7. Inking pad for the roller. All of the materials except the inking pad and the roller were to be had, or were made, in the library, so that the expense was slight.

The parts, necessary for the operation of the system, which had to be made were three, the cutting frame, the stencil holder and the printing frame. The cutting frame was simply a piece of discarded manila folder, cut like a mat frame, but with the upper edge folded down and back so that the stencil and carbon paper were held tightly while in the typewriter. The frame in the paper simply indicated the limits beyond which the typist should not write in making the master copy of the card. The same result might be obtained by stamping the limits on the stencil itself. The frame did not extend under the part of the stencil which was to be cut, because it was found that after it was used a few times the stencil was cut unevenly.

In the experimental machine, the stencil holder was made of heavy cardboard, or mill board, although for commercial purposes it would be made of wood or metal. This was simply a frame with four lugs on the corners to keep it from slipping when in the printing frame. In order that the printing roller could reach the edges of the card, the two narrow

ends were bevelled down so that the board was quite thin next to the open center. In a commercial model a thin piece of silk was stretched over the opening to give a more even distribution of the ink. In the experimental model the stencils were held in place by very strong spring clips, flat on one side, which also served as handles at each end for adjusting the holder in the printing frame. Care had to be taken to see that the stencil was properly adjusted on the holder so that the card would be printed with accurate register.

The printing frame, also made in the library, was slightly more complicated. First wooden strips were nailed to a large board in such manner that the printing frame would fit down snugly between them and have no side or end play. Twelve spaces were provided, the number made being dependent on the size of the board and the needs of the library. Between these strips heavy pieces of cardboard were set, the pieces being about 11.5 by 12.5 cm. This permitted the cards to be placed on them, but also gave a low spot on each side to take care of the flat side of the spring clip. Slight depressions were then cut into the cardboard, as shown by the angular marks on the diagram, to hold the corners of the cards. To keep from breaking the corners these depressions began at nothing and reached a depth of about a sixteenth of an inch in the far corner. Over these depressions was pasted a piece of thin but strong fiber paper, which was tucked in under the edge of the cardboard to hold it in place. Were the cardboard made slightly larger, the fiber covering need not be tucked under the edge. Also, at the place where the top of the card would come in printing, another slight depression was cut to make it easier to slip a finger nail under the printed card to remove it.

The process in printing was simple. Catalog cards were set in their places in the printing frame. In the Institute library different grade cards were used for different purposes, so that each frame was marked to show where the card went, and therefore the kind of card to be used. The stencil was clipped into the

stencil holder with the lettering showing through the opening in just the position it should be on a card. The holder was then set down in the first frame, and the roller run over the open face once. With holder in one hand and the roller in the other there was no lost motion in changing from one frame to another and as many cards as were

the carbon and the cataloger's notes went to the card printer, who saw from the cataloger's notes the number of cards that were necessary, and made that number. Next a typist copied on the secondary cards the headings that were individual, and the cards were filed in the catalog. The carbon copies and the cataloger's notes were kept until the subject headings had been revised, but the book itself was sent to be altered and placed on the shelves as soon as the first revision of the stencil was made. The stencil was then at the end filed away for future use, a necessary thing with the Institute at that particular time.

The stenciled cards had all the advantages of the printed cards with the single exception of clear cut edges and pressure printing. But its great advantage over printing was that it reduced the number of times the information was copied and the number of times that it had to be corrected and proof read. Even in printing it is necessary to prepare a master card first, but in this case the master card was the one to be printed from. The ink had good non-fading qualities, and wore well under the

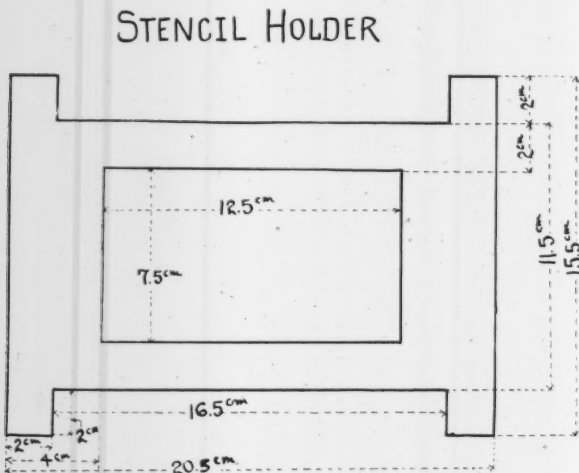


Diagram 1

wanted could be printed in so many seconds. The cards were then sprinkled with talc, and then taken out to dry. Since little of the talc stuck to the ink, and most of it could be shaken back into the talc box again, the cost was almost nothing.

The whole process of cataloging with this method was as follows: subject headings, classifications, author entries, and difficult notes were determined by a cataloger, who noted the necessary information on a scrap card or slip. Revised by the head cataloger these slips went to the card maker who cut a stencil in place of making a master card. Under the stencil the card maker had inserted a piece of carbon paper and a second sheet which showed clearly what she had written. The book, together with the cataloger's slip, the stencil and the carbon copy then went to the card reviser who noted all corrections on the carbon copy, and if necessary sent it back to the card maker to be corrected. With good card makers there were relatively few corrections, all of which could be easily made on the stencil itself. The stencil, together with

## PRINTING FRAME

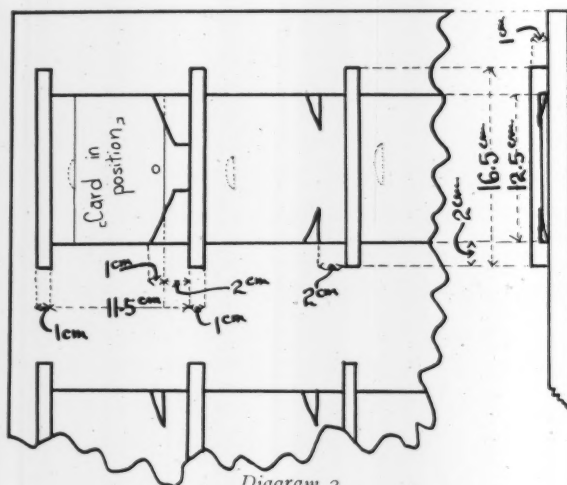


Diagram 2

tests which were given it in the library. Extra cards were quickly and easily made, and there was no time lost if different quality cards were required for any reason.

While no estimate was made of the money  
(Continued on page 322)

# Nature Study Books

(A Bibliography of Northeastern United States)

By WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, JR.

Reference Assistant, New York Public Library

THE FOLLOWING is a selected list compiled with two classes of readers in mind; first, the teacher and the counsellor in summer camps or outing groups where organized nature study is carried on; and second, the general reader interested in nature study and outdoor recreation and needing help in selecting titles for personal use.

No attempt has been made to include all the books on the several subjects, as this would have made the list far too long. Usefulness in the identification of specimens and species has been the chief consideration in selecting the titles, which for the most part are of a popular and non-technical nature, and tell as much as possible of their stories in pictures. A few books have been included as aids in organizing and conducting group nature study. As an aid in selecting books for field use, weight and handiness have been kept in mind, and the paging and size of each entry given. In geographic range the list as a whole covers the northeastern quarter of the United States and adjacent Canada, but several individual titles have a much wider range. Most, if not all, of the books may be found in public libraries or bought at moderate cost.

## General

Carr, William H. *BLAZING NATURE'S TRAIL*. The nature trails and trailside museum at Bear Mountain, 1929. New York, American Museum of Natural History, 1929. 21 p. illus. 9 in. (School service series No. 3.)

A useful guide for those interested in, or responsible for, organized nature work in summer camps or schools.

Comstock, Anna Botsford. *HANDBOOK FOR NATURE STUDY FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS*, based on the Cornell nature study leaflets. With much additional material and many illustrations. Ithaca, New York, Comstock, 1920. 942 p. 9 in.

A reference book for those lacking in scientific knowledge and offering a wealth of material on all phases of nature study, except the purely identification aspects. A subject bibliography at the end.

Howes, Paul Griswold. *BACKYARD EXPLORATION*. Illustrated with 216 photographs and drawings by the author. New York, Doubleday, 1927. 211 p. illus. 10 in.

A very elementary treatment of common but frequently overlooked forms of insect, reptile and aquatic life.

Northrop, Alice Rich. *THROUGH FIELD AND WOODLAND*, with 200 illustrations, some in color. New York, Putnam's, 1925. 532 p.

One of the best all-inclusive nature books. Covers in an introductory way flowers, grasses, trees, shrubs, birds, animals, reptiles, insects, fungi, etc.

## Animals

Anthony, Harold Elmer. *FIELD BOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN ANIMALS*. Descriptions of every mammal known north of the Rio Grande, together with brief accounts of habits, geographical ranges, etc. With 32 colored and 175 photographs, pen-and-ink sketches and maps. New York, Putnam's, 1928. 625 p. illus. 7 in.

Nelson, Edward W. *WILD ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA*. Intimate studies of big and little creatures of the animal kingdom. Natural-color portraits from paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Track sketches by Ernest Thompson Seton. Washington, D. C., National Geographical Society, 1918. 612 p. 10 in.

Popular, and with better colored illustrations than the other books.

Stone, Witmer and Cram, William E. *AMERICAN ANIMALS*. A popular guide to the mammals of North America north of Mexico, with intimate biographies of the more familiar species. New York, Doubleday, 1922. 318 p. 10½ in.

An essay type book, intermediate in inclusiveness between Anthony and Nelson, with an appended identification key illustrated with photographs and colored plates by A. Radclyffe Dugmore.

## Aquatic

### Life

Arnold, Augusta Foote. *THE SEA-BEACH AT EBB-TIDE*. A guide to the study of the seaweeds and the lower animal life found between tide-marks. With more than 600 illustrations. New York, Century, 1903. 490 p. 8¼ in.

Concise descriptions of a great number of seaweeds, sponges, worms, shellfish, crabs, etc.

Breder, Charles M., Jr. *FIELD BOOK OF MARINE FISHES OF THE ATLANTIC COAST*. Being a short description of their characteristics and habits with keys for their identification. With 8 colored plates and 403 other illustrations. New York, Putnam's, 1920. 332 p. illus. 7 in.

The only handbook treating saltwater fish alone. Photographs and line drawings. The author is a member of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History.

Jordan, David Starr, and Evermann, Barton Warren. *AMERICAN FOOD AND GAME FISHES*. A popular account of all the species found in America north of the equator, with keys for ready identification, life histories and methods of capture. With colored plates and text drawings. New York, Doubleday, 1923. 572 p. 9½ in.

The best general reference work, authoritative and non-technical, but not as well illustrated, from the ready-identification point of view as "The Book of Fishes."

Morgan, Ann Haven. *A FIELD BOOK OF PONDS AND STREAMS*. An introduction to the life of fresh water. With about 330 illustrations, including 23 plates, in color and black and white. New York, Putnam's, 1930. 448 p. 7 in.

An excellent handbook whose text ranges from elementary plants and animals through the fishes, frogs, turtles and

snakes found in or near the water. The author is Professor of Zoology at Mount Holyoke College.

National Geographic Society. **THE BOOK OF FISHES.** Game fishes, food fishes, shellfish, and curious citizens of American ocean shores, lakes and rivers. With 134 illustrations. Color plates of 92 familiar salt and fresh-water fishes. Washington, D. C., National Geographic Society, 1924. 243 p. 10 in.

Rogers, Julia Ellen. **THE SHELL BOOK.** A popular guide to a knowledge of the families of living mollusks and an aid to the identification of shells, native and foreign. Eight plates in color and 90 in black and white, mostly from photographs by A. R. Dugmore. New York, Doubleday, 1904. 485 p. 10 in.

Short descriptions of a vast number of shells.

## Astronomy

Abbot, Charles C. **THE EARTH AND THE STARS.** New York, Van Nostrand, 1925. 246 p. illus. 8½ in. (Library of modern sciences.)

"To those who wish to acquire by easy reading a general survey of the universe they dwell in, it is hoped that this book may be helpful." Preface. Not primarily an identification manual.

McKready, Kelvin. **A BEGINNER'S STAR BOOK.** An easy guide to the stars and to the astronomical uses of the opera-glass, the field-glass and the telescope. With charts of the moon, tables of the planets, and star maps on a new plan. Including 70 illustrations. New York, Putnam's, 1923. 150 p. 10½ in.

Charts and graded exercises for field glasses and telescopes of various powers, short descriptions of the planets and instructions in the use of instruments.

Olcott, William Tyler, and Putnam, Edmund W. **FIELD BOOK OF THE SKIES.** A presentation of the main facts of modern astronomy and a practical field book for the observer. Illustrated from photographs and with many diagrams and charts. New York, Putnam's, 1929. 534 p. 7 in.

Serviss, Garret P. **ASTRONOMY WITH THE NAKED EYE.** A new geography of the heavens. With descriptions and charts of constellations, stars and planets. New York, Harper, 1908. 247 p. illus. 8¼ in.

Serviss, Garret P. **ASTRONOMY WITH AN OPERA GLASS.** A popular introduction to the study of the starry heavens with the simplest of optical instruments. With maps and directions to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and the principal stars visible to the naked eye. 8th edition, with appendix. New York, Appleton, 1910. 158 p. illus. 9 in.

## Birds

Ball, Alice E. **BIRD BIOGRAPHIES.** (A guidebook for beginners. An introduction to 150 common land birds of the eastern United States.) Illustrated by Bruce Horsfall. 56 colored plates. New York, Dodd, 1927. 205 p. 9½ in.

Textual, composed largely of quotations from prominent American naturalists and from *Farmers' Bulletins*. Arranged by season.

Baynes, Ernest Harold. **WILD BIRD GUESTS.** How to entertain them, with chapters on the destruction of birds, their economic and aesthetic values, suggestion for dealing with their enemies, and on the organization of bird clubs. With a preface by Theodore Roosevelt. With 50 photogravure illustrations from photographs. New York, Dutton, 1915. 326 p. 8½ in.

An excellent reference book for those interested in bird sanctuaries.

Beal, F. E. L. **SOME COMMON BIRDS USEFUL TO THE FARMER.** Washington, D. C., Bureau of Biological Survey, 1923. 28 p. illus. 9 in. (*Farmers' Bulletin*, No. 630.)

"Habitats, food habits and relation to agriculture of more than 50 species of birds common to farming sections." Introduction. With black and white illustrations of key species. Price five cents.

BIRD-LORE. An illustrated bi-monthly magazine devoted to the study and protection of birds. Edited by Frank M. Chapman. Harrisburg, Pa., and New York City, Appleton, \$1.50 per year in the United States.

The organ of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and contains popular seasonal articles, book reviews, field notes from various points, etc.

Chapman, Frank M. **COLOR KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.** With bibliographical appendix. With upward of 800 drawings by Chester A. Reed. Revised edition. New York, Appleton, 1912. 356 p. illus. 9 in.

Illustrated in black and white, plus key colors. Land birds arranged by color, others by family. Appendix contains the checklist of the American Ornithologists' Union for North American birds, and an extensive bibliography by states, provinces and regions.

Chapman, Frank M. **HANDBOOK OF BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.** With introductory chapters on the study of birds in nature. With full page plates in colors and black and white by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and text-cuts by Tappan Adney and Ernest Thompson Seton. Revised edition. New York, Appleton, 1930. 530 p. 7½ in.

Concise and authoritative but would be even more valuable if more fully illustrated. A special feature is its inclusion of a bibliography, arranged by states.

Chapman, Frank M. **THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA.** With 24 full-page colored plates, illustrating every species, from drawings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Bruce Horsfall, and half-tones of nests and eggs. New York, Appleton, 1907. 306 p. illus. 9½ in.

Minute details of appearance, habits, songs, migrations, tables, etc., done in collaboration with observers all over the United States and Canada, and giving further bibliographical references in each case. The most complete and authoritative work in the field.

Chapman, Frank M. **WHAT BIRD IS THAT?** A pocket museum of the land birds of the eastern United States arranged according to season. New York, Appleton, 1920. 141 p. 7½ in.

A light, handy volume, with colored illustrations arranged by season and dates of migration at various points. Omits most game birds, but includes birds of prey.

Doubleday, Neltje Blanchan. **BIRD NEIGHBORS.** An introductory acquaintance with one hundred and fifty birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes. New York, Doubleday, 1927. 234 p. illus. 10 in.

Arranged by color, with additional classification by habit, habitat, season and size. Also issued in the Star dollar series, smaller and with fewer illustrations.

Doubleday, Neltje Blanchan. **BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.** Life histories of one hundred and seventy birds of prey, game birds and waterfowls. New York, Doubleday, 1905. 350 p. illus. 10¼ in.

A companion volume to *Bird Neighbors*, in an early edition. Interesting reading but inferior as a field guide to Reed, due to its size and lack of illustrations.

Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. **BIRD HOMES.** The nests, eggs and breeding habits of the land birds breeding in the eastern United States. With hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds. Illustrated with photographs from nature by the author. New York, Doubleday, 1914. 183 p. 10½ in.

Arranged by type of nesting site, with brief descriptions of the birds.

Eaton, Elon Howard. **BIRDS OF NEW YORK.** Albany, University of the State of New York, 1910, 1914.



- 2-v. illus. 12 in. (New York state museum memoir No. 12) v. 1 *Water Birds and Game Birds*. v. 2 *Land Birds and Birds of Prey*. Illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, showing age, sex and seasonal variations.
- Mathews, F. Schuyler. *FIELD BOOK OF WILD BIRDS AND THEIR MUSIC*. A description of the character and music of birds, intended to assist in the identification of species common in the eastern United States. With numerous reproductions of water color and pen-and-ink studies of birds, and complete musical notations of bird songs. New York, *Putnam's*, 1921. 262 p. 7 in. Contains 58 plates, 38 of them in color.
- National geographic society. *BOOK OF BIRDS*. Illustrated in natural colors with 250 paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Washington, D. C., *National Geographic Society*, 1927. 195 p. 10 in. Short descriptions of ranges and habits, and includes game birds and birds of prey. Also contributions on migrations, photography and bird sanctuaries.
- Reed, Chester A. *THE BIRD BOOK*. Illustrating in natural colors more than 700 North American birds. Also several hundred photographs of their nests and eggs. New York, *Doubleday*, 1915. 472 p. illus. 10 in. o. p.
- Reed, Chester A. *BIRD GUIDE*. Land birds east of the Rockies. New York, *Doubleday*, 1926. 227 p. illus. 5½ in. obl.
- Pocket-sized book, with colored illustrations, brief descriptions of habits, songs, nests, range, etc. Identification key by conspicuous markings.
- Reed, Chester A. *BIRD GUIDE*. Water birds, game birds and birds of prey. New York, *Doubleday*, 1926. 240 p. illus. 5½ in. obl.
- Similar to *Land Birds*.
- United States Bureau of Biological Survey. *FIFTY COMMON BIRDS OF FARM AND ORCHARD*. Washington, D. C., 1913. 31 p. illus. 9 in. (*Farmers' Bulletin* No. 513.)
- Pictures and descriptions the same as those in the National Geographic Society's Book of birds, but available from the Government Printing Office for twenty-five cents.

## Botany

- Coley, May, and Weatherby, Charles A. *WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION*. A collector's guide. With 20 illustrations. New York, *Stokes*, 1915. 197 p. 7¾ in.
- Practical hints for field study, simple equipment, and the gathering and preservation of specimens.
- Doubleday, Neltje Blanchan. *NATURE'S GARDEN*. An aid to knowledge of our wild flowers and their insect visitors. With colored plates and many other illustrations photographed directly from nature. New York, *Doubleday*, 1927. 415 p. 10½ in.
- A very useful work, arranged by color, with additional keys by fruit and odor. Has a wide inclusion, but is rather large for a field book.
- Dunham, Elizabeth Marie. *HOW TO KNOW THE MOSSES*. A popular guide to the mosses of the northeastern United States. Containing keys to 80 genera and short descriptions of over 150 species, with special reference to the distinguishing characteristics that are apparent without the aid of a lens. With illustrations by the author. Boston, *Houghton*, 1916. 287 p. 7½ in.
- A concise handbook, with drawings.
- Durand, Herbert. *FIELD BOOK OF COMMON FERNS*. For identifying 50 conspicuous species of eastern America, with directions for their culture. With 52 illustrations from photographs showing the ferns in their natural homes and 66 cuts from outlined drawings. New York, *Putnam*, 1928. 210 p. 7½ in.
- Francis, Mary Evans. *THE BOOK OF GRASSES*. An illustrated guide to the common grasses and the most common of the rushes and sedges. Illustrated. Garden City, New York, *Doubleday*, 1914. 351 p. 10 in.
- Non-technical and resembling *Nature's Garden* in treatment but not in arrangement. Illustrated by photographs and drawings.
- Gray, Asa. *NEW MANUAL OF BOTANY*. A handbook of the flowering plants and ferns of the central and northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. New York, *American Book Co.*, c. 1908. 926 p. illus. 8½ in.
- The standard systematic American botany. Rather technical and requires some knowledge of botany for its most efficient use, but is excellent for settling disputed points of identification.
- Grout, A. J. *MOSSES WITH A HAND LENS*. A popular guide to the common or conspicuous mosses and liverworts of the northeastern United States. Reproductions of plates from Sullivant's *Icones* and the *Byrologia europea*. 1 Vine St., New Brighton, New York, *The Author*, 1924. 339 p. illus. 8½ in.
- Good detail drawings and photographs, plus the plates.
- House, Homer D. *WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK*. Albany, *New York State Museum*, 1918. 2 vols. (New York State museum memoir 15.)
- Systematically arranged and includes a large number of species, with brief non-technical text for each. Many colored and black-and-white photographs.
- McKenny, Margaret. *MUSHROOMS OF FIELD AND WOOD*. New York, *John Day*, c. 1929. 193 p. illus. 7½ in.
- A good elementary handbook, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. Photographic illustrations.
- Marshall, Nina L. *MOSSES AND LICHENS*. A popular guide to the identification and study of our common mosses and lichens, their uses and methods of preserving. 16 plates in color, 31 in black and white from photographs, and many text illustrations. New York, *Doubleday*, 1914. 327 p.
- Marshall, Nina L. *THE MUSHROOM BOOK*. A popular guide to the identification and study of our common fungi, with special emphasis on the edible varieties. With many illustrations in color and black-and-white, photographed from nature. New York, *Doubleday*, 1923. 167 p. 10 in.
- National Geographic Society. *BOOK OF WILD FLOWERS*. An introduction to the ways of plant life, together with biographies of 250 representative species and chapters on our state flowers and familiar grasses. With color plates of 250 familiar wild flowers and grasses. Washington, D. C., *National Geographic Society*, 1924. 243 p. illus. 10 in.
- Noteworthy for the number and excellence of its illustrations.
- Parsons, Frances Theodora. *HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS*. A guide to the names, haunts and habits of our common ferns. 4th ed. New York, *Scribner*, 1902. 215 p. 7¾ in.
- A very elementary and non-technical volume.
- Taylor, Norman. *GUIDE TO THE WILD FLOWERS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND NORTH OF VIRGINIA*. With 520 illustrations from drawings. New York, *Greenberg*, c. 1928. 357 p. 7½ in.
- A handy held book with simple, non-technical key and finding list arranged by color and season, and habitat. The author is curator of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.
- Thomas, William S. *FIELD BOOK OF COMMON GILLED MUSHROOMS*. With a key to their identification and directions for cooking those that are edible. With 52 illustrations in color and black and white. New York, *Putnam's*, 1928. 332 p. illus. 7 in.



## Geology

Loomis, Frederick B. *FIELD BOOK OF COMMON ROCKS AND MINERALS*. For identifying the rocks and minerals of the United States and interpreting their origins and meanings. With 47 colored specimens and over 100 other illustrations from photographs . . . and drawings. New York, *Putnam's*, 1923. 278 p. 7½ in.

Gives brief summaries of each example, with salient features and origin and significance.

Reeds, Chester A. *GEOLOGY OF NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY*. New York, *American Museum of Natural History*, 1925. 21 p. illus., maps, diagrs. 10 in. (Guide leaflet No. 56.)

Structural and historical geology of the lower Hudson valley and adjacent New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

## Insects

Comstock, John H. *THE SPIDER BOOK*. A manual for the study of the spiders and their near relatives, the scorpions, pseudo-scorpions, whip scorpions, harvestmen and other members of the class of Arachnida found in America north of Mexico. With analytical keys for their classification and popular accounts of their habits. New York, *Doubleday*, 1914. 721 p. illus. 10 in.

Holland, William J. *THE BUTTERFLY BOOK*. A popular guide to a knowledge of the butterflies of North America. With 48 plates in color photography . . . and text illustrations presenting most of the species found in the United States. New York, *Doubleday*, 1914. 382 p. 10¼ in.

Biology, capture and preservation, and non-technical descriptions of individual species. Rather bulky for a handbook but authoritative.

Holland, William J. *THE BUTTERFLY GUIDE*. A pocket manual for the ready identification of the common species found in the United States and Canada. With 295 colored figures representing 255 species and varieties. New York, *Doubleday*, 1927. 237 p. 5¾ in. oblong.

Resembles *The Butterfly Book* in its treatment of the subject but is necessarily briefer form.

Holland, William J. *THE MOTH BOOK*. A popular guide to a knowledge of the moths of North America. With 48 plates in color photography and numerous illustrations in the text . . . New York, *Doubleday*, 1914. 477 p. 10 in.

Similar to *The Butterfly Book*.

Howard, Leland O. *THE INSECT BOOK*. A popular account of the bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects, exclusive of the butterflies, moths and beetles with full life histories, tables and bibliographies. New York, *Doubleday*, 1923. illus. 10 in.

A comprehensive and authoritative work, with photographs and drawings. The author is chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

Lutz, Frank E. *FIELD BOOK OF INSECTS*. With special reference to those of the northeastern United States, aiming to answer common questions. With about 800 illustrations, many in color. New York, *Putnam's*, 1921. 509 p. illus. 7 in.

With brief information on anatomy, collecting and preservation. One of the most useful books in the field. Includes a chapter on common galls.

Lutz, Frank E. *HOW TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE INSECTS*. New York, *American Museum of Natural History*, 1924. 22 p. illus. 10 in. (Guide leaflet No. 39.)

A popular pamphlet, for field use.

## Reptiles

Dickerson, Mary C. *THE FROG BOOK*. North American toads and frogs with a study of the

habits and life histories of those of the northeastern states. With over 300 photographs from life. New York, *Doubleday*, 1908. 253 p. 10 in.

A popular, rather chatty volume including 16 colored plates.

Ditmars, Raymond L. *REPTILE BOOK*. A comprehensive popularized work on the structure and habits of the turtles, tortoises, crocodilians, lizards, and snakes which inhabit the United States and Mexico. 8 plates in color and more than 400 photographs from life. New York, *Doubleday*, 1930. 472 p.

The author has sought to make "(1) a popular book that may be comprehended by the beginner, and (2) A book valuable in its details to the technical worker."—Preface.

## Trees And Shrubs

Apgar, Austin C. *TREES OF THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES*. Their study, description, and determination, for the use of schools and private students. New York, *American Book Co.*, 1892. 224 p. illus. 7½ in.

Tree botany, with drawings of the fruit and leaves of the individual species.

Blakeslee, Albert F., and Jarvis, Chester D. *TREES IN WINTER*. Their study, planting, care and identification. Illustrated. New York, *Macmillan*, 1920. 446 p. 8½ in.

The first part is on planting and care of trees, the second on identification. Good photographs and descriptions of salient winter characteristics, but the first part makes it too heavy for a field book. A good reference work.

Britton, Nathaniel Lord, and Brown, Hon. Addison. *ILLUSTRATED FLORA OF THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES, CANADA AND THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS*. New York, *Scribner*, 1913. 3 v. 10¾ in.

A standard encyclopedic reference work, including "every species from the ferns upward," with drawings of practically every one. Descriptions are brief and technical, as in Grey, which it closely resembles.

Brown, H. P. *TREES OF NEW YORK STATE, NATIVE AND NATURALIZED*. Syracuse, N. Y. *New York State College of Forestry*, 1922. 433 p. illus., map. 9 in.

Contains a summary of tree botany, identification keys by twigs, leaves and fruit and very detailed descriptions of about 150 species. Excellent drawings of leaves, flowers, twigs, etc. One of the most useful books for the small nature library within its range.

Cheyney, Edward G. *WHAT TREE IS THAT?* Illustrations by G. D. George. New York, *Appleton*, 1930. 180 p. 7½ in.

A good and very simple handbook, emphasizing the salient features of each tree by italics, which, with key, makes it one of the most easily used books in its class for the beginner. Relatively small number of species listed, though.

Curtis, Carlton C. *A GUIDE TO THE TREES*. New York, *Greenberg*, 1925. 208 p. illus. 7½ in.

A good handbook for the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, with a simple key. Well and profusely illustrated. The author is professor of botany at Columbia University.

Keeler, Harriet L. *OUR NORTHERN SHRUBS AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM*. With 205 plates from photographs and 35 illustrations from drawings. New York, *Scribner*, 1912. 521 p. 7¾ in.

Popular and well illustrated, with a large range and inclusion. Heavy for a field book.

Keeler, Harriet L. *OUR NATIVE TREES AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM*. A popular study of their habits and their peculiarities. With 178 illustrations from photographs and with 162 illustrations from drawings. 4th edition. New York, *Scribner*, 1904. 533 p. 8 in.

Mathews, F. Schuyler. *FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS*. A concise description of the  
(Continued on page 322)

## Librarian Authors

MABEL DUNHAM first entered the literary field when she was a student at Victoria College of the University of Toronto where she was literary editor of *Acta Victorianna*, the college magazine. In the fall of 1924 she published her first novel, *The Trail of the Conestoga*, which in one sense is a memorial to her mother's people—the Mennonites. It takes for its hero her maternal great grandfather, Samuel Bricker, who trekked from Pennsylvania to what is now Waterloo County, Ontario, in 1802. In another sense it is a valuable addition to Canadian historical literature. Both these ideas were in the mind of Miss Dunham when preparing her book. Her second book is in a way a follow-up story. Its title, *Toward Sodom*, explains its character—the entering of the world and assimilation by it of the Mennonites. This book also was published by the Macmillan Co. It came out in 1927. Miss Dunham is at the present time engaged in writing a third novel which will deal with the Loyalist (Tory) migration to Canada and the terrible privations endured by these people in the later years of the eighteenth century. In preparation for this story she has visited many places of historic interest both in Canada and the United States.

Kitchener has been Miss Dunham's home practically all her life. Her early education and until she entered Toronto Normal School was here. This Normal School training prepared her to teach in the Public School System of Ontario. She taught in Kitchener for a few years, after which she entered Victoria College of the University of Toronto where she graduated in arts in 1908. Miss Dunham then turned towards a library career and took her training at McGill University in Montreal.

During the summers of 1911, 1912, and 1914 Miss Dunham returned to the teaching field. She became instructor in charge at the Ontario Library Summer School held in Toronto. At the present time she is lecturing on Library Science at Waterloo College which is affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, at London, Ont.

For twenty-three years Miss Dunham has been librarian of the Public Library, Kitchener, Ontario. This institution has made remarkable strides under her supervision, with very little monetary assistance; the Children's room probably shows in the greatest measure Miss Dunham's enterprising spirit, a truly delightful department from which any child could obtain inspiration. The whole Library



Mabel Dunham

with its many branches of work is a lasting achievement, remarkable for a city the size of Kitchener (population 31,114). Her ability as a librarian has been also recognized abroad. In 1920 she was president of the Ontario Library Association. Her opinions on library work are frequently sought and always very much valued.

Her personality makes Miss Dunham an ideal public speaker. She holds her audience with well directed humor and always speaks with simplicity. The public have availed themselves of the knowledge of this trait, consequently Miss Dunham has spoken in practically every city and town of the province. Frequently her subject is the Mennonites, on which topic she is eminently capable of speaking. Miss Dunham has collected in the Kitchener Library possibly one of the best collections of material on this subject. However, this is not the only topic on which she is called upon to speak—and she handles all subjects well and interestingly.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 1, 1931

## Editorial Forum

**N**OW NATURE takes down her winter shutters for spring and summer opening and the library must be ready with its books on nature and the garden. Audubon's greatest of bird books was published nearly a century ago and a half century earlier that keen-sighted author White of Selborne recorded his observations of nature in a volume which is perennial. But it has been left to recent generations to demand and obtain a supply of the literature of the out-of-doors quite unparalleled before. When the first Mrs. Doubleday, using as her *nom de plume* the name of her Dutch ancestress Neltje Blanchan, produced at the beginning of this century those charming volumes "Nature's Garden" and "Bird Neighbors," which combined her discriminating and delightful descriptions of flowers and birds with the remarkable color plates made by Chicago art publishers, she not only helped to lay the foundation of the great publishing house which has specialized in the literature of country life and the out-of-doors, but set the pace which has been followed more or less by most of our American publishers, and the demand for garden books has been immensely increased by the spread of Garden Clubs, organized nationally as well as locally, and of nature study in our schools. The development of the special library of the Horticultural Society of New York described in Miss Elizabeth C. Hall's paper has provided a central collection and stimulated bibliography in this field, and it is almost astonishing to note how large is the assortment of outdoor books for public libraries to collect and private libraries to choose from.

**P**ERHAPS IT would seem that apologies are needed South and West, North and East in presenting on other pages Mr. Matthews' bibliography of "Nature Study

Books" of Northeastern United States. This list may well be supplemented by special lists from the other sections of the country as Southeast and Northwest, but it is to be said that many of the books included really cover the entire American field and should be of use everywhere. Nature book collections in our libraries whether large or small ought now to be brought promptly to the front for immediate display and to stimulate private purchases of such books for the home.

**T**HE WORLD does move and in the great development of libraries in these later years there has been especial progress in the methods of charging books. Miss Nina Browne made her name well known through American libraries thirty-five years ago by the improved system which she had devised in the use of a reader's pocket instead of the previous card, though the Newark system, sometimes in combination with the Browne method, remained the rule in the great body of American libraries. As early as 1914 a self-charging system, so called, was introduced by the St. Louis Public Library for use in its smaller stations where the known trustworthy borrower could be trusted as he took books from the open shelves to write his name on a card, stamp it with the date and then drop through a slot for later sorting by an assistant for the discharge of the book. Articles in this number record later developments as in the Dickman automatic and new Gaylord electrical charging machines, products of the mechanical age, culminating in the Detroit self-charging system originated by Mr. Ulveling which is already becoming widely used, especially in branch libraries. These articles, it may be noted, are obtained and printed in view of the desire of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to put before its library clientele the latest words as to practical details of library administration.

**W**E ARE SO apt to boast of bigness that it is refreshing to find evidence of pride in having the smallest or "next to the smallest" possible. This negative triumph has been achieved in South Carolina at a branch of the Greenville Public Library, in the foothill metropolis of Tigerville, where from a \$200 edifice, 12 x 14, as many as 500 books a month have been circulated in the surrounding district. This is one size larger than the book wagon and perhaps ought to be

transported bodily to Chicago in 1933 to illustrate what can be done on the *multum in parvo* principle!

THE PASSING of William Coolidge Lane will be a personal sorrow especially to the elders of the library profession who recall his great services to the American Library Association in its formative period and who have cherished the friendship of his delightful self through the intervening years. His retiring nature and modest demeanor, never aggressive, made him less well known than he deserved to be and possibly held him back when the many libraries within the Harvard University organization were brought together under the oversight of a director of libraries, while he retained the post of librarian of the main college library which he served with such distinction for full thirty years before becoming, three years ago, librarian emeritus. For many patient years he served the A. L. A. as treasurer; as first chairman of the Publishing Board he organized its publishing activities and particularly developed the *Portrait Index*. In 1898-99 he succeeded Herbert Putnam, then Librarian of the Boston Public Library, to the highest honor as president of the Association. It was during his presidency that the librarianship of the Library of Congress became vacant through the death of John Russell Young, a journalist and not a librarian, and the duty devolved upon President Lane of officially representing the American Library Association in urging upon the President of the United States the appointment at least of a scholar if not a professional librarian for what could be made and has since been made the greatest of library posts. When President McKinley himself stated that he would be glad to appoint Mr. Putnam, it was largely because of Mr. Lane's urgency that Mr. Putnam was induced to give up the Boston post with its comfort and salary and accept the arduous and difficult task, with threatening political complications, at Washington, and this was Mr. Lane's greatest indirect service to the profession. Despite his retiring character, Dr. Lane has been appreciated in many scholarly fields and both in national and local societies he has been a useful and welcome participant. In him, the modest, well-equipped scholar, the link between the old keeper of books and the newer executive administrator finds best exemplar.

## Library Chat

### EX LIBRIS

Time sifts away in reading books  
And minds stand forth again  
In space not age-dimensional  
Nor dark with death-filled men.

The brain freed to infinity  
Perceives the fault of clocks;  
Since where all time has always been,  
An hour's a paradox.

Down shining tiles of centuries  
The mind can freely tread,  
Finding the past and future bright,  
Knowing there are no dead.

—SHERMAN CONRAD.

### HARRY ELKINS WIDENER LIBRARY

Here, too, the ivy starts to cling  
And with its green insidious patience climbs  
Till it shall hide bright stone in leafy age.

Ah, Harry, see how even now the years conspire  
With lovely guile to make your youth a part  
Of this rare legend aged in centuries.

—SHERMAN CONRAD.

## Addendum, With Apology

THROUGH A REGRETTABLE error the last three paragraphs of Mr. W. E. Henry's address, "The Mission of a College Library," were omitted from the JOURNAL for March 15. The conclusion should have read:

Contrasting the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Putnam says: "Patient acquisition took the place of proud inventiveness; laborious imitation of classical authors suppressed originality of style. The force of mind which in the fourteenth century had produced a *Divine Comedy* and a *Decameron* in the fifteenth century was expanded upon the interpretation of codices, the settlement of texts, the composition of commentaries, encyclopaedias, and dictionaries." Similar contrasts distinguish the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In the final analysis, each of us and each institution came into the world "that all may have life and that more abundant."

So we dedicate, set apart, consecrate, this new building to contain the history of man's growth and comprehension and become a source of infinite inspiration to those now here and to generations yet to come.



# The April Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

## History, Travel, Biography, Literature

- Bercovici, Konrad. *THAT ROYAL LOVER.* *Brewer & Warren* (April 3). \$2.50.  
The story of Queen Marie, King Ferdinand, and their son Carol.
- Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna. *THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME.* *Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 24). \$3.50.  
Seeress, prophetess, miracle worker, charlatan—Madame Blavatsky's fully documented biography.
- Cheyney, Edward P. *MODERN ENGLISH REFORM.* *Univ. of Penn.* \$2.
- Crum, Ralph B. *SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT IN POETRY.* *Columbia Univ. Press.*  
A description of the effect of science on poetry.
- Drake, Elizabeth. *ENCHANTED DUST.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 22). \$2.  
Essays on life and death.
- Forbes, Rosita. *CONFLICT: FROM ANGORA TO AFGHANISTAN.* *Stokes* (Apr. 16). \$3.50.  
A vivid picture of the old and new East.
- Hale, Oron J. *GERMANY AND THE DIPLOMATIC REVOLUTION.* *Univ. of Penn.* \$2.50.  
A study of diplomacy and the press, 1904-1906.
- Haring, H. A. *THE SLABSIDES OF JOHN BURROUGHS.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 8). \$2.50.  
An informal history made up of separate chapters by distinguished friends of the naturalist.
- Hopper, Bruce. *PAN-SOVIETISM.* *Houghton Mifflin.* \$2.50.  
Based on the Lowell Institute lectures of Professor Hopper of Harvard.
- Howson, Roger. *THE BOOKSHELF OF BRANDER MATTHEWS.* *Columbia Univ. Press.*  
The quotation of inscriptions in many books presented to Brander Matthews by their authors and of dedications to him in a variety of books.
- Ilin, M. *NEW RUSSIA'S PRIMER.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 22). \$2.  
The story of the Five Year Plan.
- Johnson, James Weldon. *AMERICAN NEGRO POETRY.* *Harcourt, Brace* (April 9).
- Jones, Chester Lloyd. *CARIBBEAN BACK-GROUNDS AND PROSPECTS.* *Appleton* (Apr. 24). \$4.
- Lucas, E. V. *FRENCH LEAVES.* *Lippincott* (Apr. 2). \$2.  
A number of essays on French subjects.
- Ludwig, Emil. *SCHLIEMANN.* *Little, Brown* (Apr. 3). \$3.50.  
Strange career of the man who discovered the site of Troy.
- McCormick, Cyrus. *THE CENTURY OF THE REAPER.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 8). \$3.50.  
A life of the inventor of the reaper, written by his grandson.
- McCracken, Harold. *PERSHING.* *Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 3). \$1.75.
- MacIver, D. Randall. *GREEK CITIES OF ITALY AND SICILY.* *Oxford.* \$5.  
Describes the extant remains of the cities of Magna Graccia, something of their history, and some idea of how to get there.
- Marsh, F. B. *THE REIGN OF TIBERIUS.* *Oxford.* \$6.  
How under Tiberius the careful machinery of the state erected by Augustus was destroyed by his successor and replaced by what soon became, in bad hands, a centralized despotism.
- Moody, William Vaughan. *SELECTED POEMS.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 8). \$2.50.  
Selected by Robert M. Lovett.
- Nardelli and Livingston. *GABRIEL THE ARCH-ANGEL.* *Harcourt, Brace* (April 16).  
A biography of Gabriele d'Annunzio.
- Pershing, General John J. *MY EXPERIENCES IN THE WORLD WAR.* *Stokes.* \$10.
- Robinson, Edwin Arlington. *SELECTED POEMS.* *Macmillan.* \$2.25.  
Selected and with a preface by Bliss Perry.
- Routh, H. V. *ENGLAND UNDER VICTORIA.* *Harcourt, Brace* (April 16).
- Sadler, Michael. *BULWER: A PANORAMA.* Part 1: Edward and Rosina, 1803-1836. *Little, Brown* (Apr. 3). \$4.  
First section of a group picture covering English social and literary life of the middle nineteenth century.
- Seabrook, William B. *JUNGLE WAYS.* *Harcourt, Brace* (April 2). \$3.50.  
While the scene happens to be Africa, and presents accurate and original accounts of primitive magic and sorcery, it is basically a book about life.
- Sherrill, General Charles H. *BISMARCK AND MUSSOLINI.* *Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 22). \$3.50.  
A study and a comparison of Mussolini and the Iron Chancellor.
- Smith, Logan Pearsall. *AFTERTHOUGHTS.* *Harcourt, Brace* (April 16).  
A companion volume to the author's *Trivia* and *More Trivia*.
- Von Bülow, Prince. *MEMOIRS.* *Little, Brown* (Apr. 3). \$5.  
European politics behind the scene.
- Von Wertheimer, Oskar. *CLEOPATRA.* *Lippincott* (Apr. 2). \$5.

## Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

- Briffault, Robert. *THE MOTHERS: The Matriarchal Theory of Social Origins.* Macmillan. \$4.  
Rewritten in one volume.
- Brown, F. L. *ENGINEERING MECHANICS.* Wiley (Apr. 15).
- Caton-Thompson, G. *THE ZIMBABWE CULTURE: RUINS AND REACTIONS.* Oxford. \$12.  
A serious and learned record of this African Stonehenge.
- Chamot, E. M., and Mason, C. W. *HANDBOOK OF CHEMICAL MICROSCOPY.* Vol. II. Wiley.
- Collins, A. Frederick. *EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS.* Appleton. \$2.
- Commins, Dorothy Berliner. *MAKING AN ORCHESTRA.* Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Danton, George H. *THE CULTURE CONTACTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.* Columbia Univ. Press.  
The earliest Sino-American culture contacts, 1784-1844.
- Delamaine, Jacques. *WHY THE BIRDS SING.* Coward McCann.
- Fox, Dixon Ryan and others. *A QUARTER CENTURY OF LEARNING.* Columbia Univ. Press.  
Eighteen professors of Columbia University survey the progress of the world in various fields of learning during the last 25 years.
- Hill, A. V. *ADVENTURES IN BIOPHYSICS.* Univ. of Penn. \$3.  
Lectures given under the Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics which explains experiments of far-reaching value in the science of life.
- Keyser, Cassius Jackson. *HUMANISM AND SCIENCE.* Columbia Univ. Press (Apr. 15).
- Lichtenberger, André. *TROTT AND HIS LITTLE SISTER.* Viking (April 3). \$2.50.  
A lovable study of childhood.
- Loeb, L. B. *THE NATURE OF A GAS.* Wiley (Apr. 15).
- McGovern, John T. *YOUR SON AND MINE.* Stokes (Apr. 9). \$2.  
Straight from the shoulder talks to fathers and sons.
- Marcu, Valeriu. *MEN AND FORCES OF OUR TIME.* Viking (April 17). \$2.50.  
The personalities that are shaping modern thought and action are examined.
- Mott-Smith, Morton. *THIS MECHANICAL WORLD.* Appleton (Apr. 17). \$2.
- Munro, William Bennett. *THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.* Macmillan.  
Revised edition.
- Northrop, Filmer S. C. *SCIENCE AND FIRST PRINCIPLES.* Macmillan. \$3.
- Odell, George C. D. *ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE.* Columbia Univ. Press. 3 vol. \$26.25.

- Peabody, Richard R. *THE COMMON SENSE OF DRINKING.* Little, Brown (Apr. 3). \$2.
- Poor, V. C. *ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.* Wiley (Apr. 1).
- Prendergast, William A., and Steiner, William H. *CREDIT AND ITS USES.* Appleton (Apr. 17). \$4.
- S. T. *A MODERN IN SEARCH OF TRUTH.* Stokes. \$2.  
A re-statement of religion in terms of this age.
- Scott, Ernest F. *THE KINGDOM OF GOD.* Macmillan. \$1.75.
- Waksman, S. A., and Starkey, R. I. *THE SOIL AND THE MICROBE.* Wiley (Apr. 15).
- Wilkins, Sir Hubert. *UNDER THE NORTH POLE.* Brewer & Warren (Apr. 24). \$3.  
The Wilkins-Ellsworth Submarine Expedition.

## Fiction and Juveniles

- Asta, Dehli, and Gag, Flavia. *SUE SEW-AND-SEW.* Coward McCann.  
Juvenile.
- Brister, Hope. *THE MAGIC LOAVES: and Other Tales Adapted from the Histories of Herodotus.* Macmillan. \$1.  
The Little Library Series.
- Brown, Alice. *THE MARRIAGE FEAST.* Macmillan. \$1.50.  
A fantasy.
- Chambers, Robert W. *GITANA.* Appleton (Apr. 17). \$2.50.
- Compton-Burnett, I. *MEN AND WIVES.* Harcourt, Brace (Apr. 16).
- Cotton, Henry. *GOLF.* Coward McCann.  
Juvenile.
- Döblin, Alfred. *ALEXANDERPLATZ, BERLIN.* Viking (Apr. 17). \$5.  
A novel of Berlin's underworld.
- Dyer, George. *THE THREE-CORNERED WOUND.* Houghton Mifflin (Apr. 22). \$2.  
A mystery story staged in a quiet California town.
- Glaspell, Susan. *AMBROSE HOLT AND FAMILY.* Stokes (Apr. 9). \$2.50.  
A comedy of human relationships viewed with amusement and penetration and yet through it all runs a feeling of the underlying tragedy and beauty of life.
- Goetel, Ferdynand. *FROM DAY TO DAY.* Viking (Apr. 3). \$2.50.  
Galsworthy introduces a brilliant Polish author.
- Hess, Fjeril. *BUCKAROO.* Macmillan. \$2.50.  
A story of Pinon Ranch.
- Hunloke, Lady, and Aldin, Cecil. *RIDING.* Coward McCann.  
Juvenile.
- Kenly, Julie C. *THE ASTONISHING ANT.* Appleton (Apr. 10). \$2.50.  
Juvenile.
- Latzko, Andreas. *SEVEN DAYS.* Viking (Apr. 3). \$2.50.  
What happened when a Baron changed places with a poor laborer.

Loder, Vernon. *THE DEATH POOL. Morrow* (Apr. 2).  
 Lofting, Hugh. *GUB-GUB'S BOOK. Stokes.* \$2.

A history of eating by Gub-Gub who bears the honorary degree of D.S.D. (Doctor of Salad Dressing). Juvenile.

Mackail, Denis. *THE SQUARE CIRCLE. Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 22). \$2.

A novel of London.

Mann, E. B. *THE MAN FROM TEXAS. Morrow* (Apr. 2).

Miln, Louise Jordan. *THE VINTAGE OF YON-YEE. Stokes* (Apr. 16). \$2.

As vintage wine is the finest product of the vineyard, so vintage character is the finest achievement in personality or race.

Moss, Geoffrey. *LITTLE GREEN APPLES. Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 17). \$2.

Nolan, Genevieve. *BABY. Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 24). \$2.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *CLOWNS AND CRIMINALS. Little, Brown* (Apr. 3). \$2.50.

Pardoe, T. Earl. *PANTOMIMES FOR STAGE AND STUDY. Appleton* (Apr. 24). \$3.

Juvenile.

Sabatini, Rafael. *CAPTAIN BLOOD RETURNS. Houghton Mifflin* (Apr. 22). \$2.50.

Further adventures of the gallant pirate.

Savers, Dorothy L., and Eustace, Robert. *THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE. Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 3). \$2.50.

Seldes, George. *CAN THESE THINGS BE? Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 17). \$4.

Suskind, W. E. *THE WEB OF YOUTH. Brewer & Warren* (Apr. 24). \$2.50.

Vance, Louis Joseph. *THE TREMBLING FLAME. Lippincott* (Apr. 2). \$2.

Wakefield, H. R. *IMAGINE A MAN IN A BOX. Appleton* (Apr. 24). \$2.50.

## The Reproduction of Catalog Cards

(Continued from page 312)

saving from the use of the device, it was considerable. Data on costs under previous methods were not available, and costs of the system in Rome are no indication of costs in the United States, so none is attempted. It is probably, however, that on careful work the device began to be a saving after the first three copies were made, and that probably it was cheaper than any automatic machine up to about twenty-five to thirty copies. This was without taking into consideration the saving of the stencil for future use, an advantage that is found with few other methods of reproducing cards. The original roller, ink, and stencils were purchased from the Consorzio Italiano Forniture Ufici, 41 via Torino,

Roma, Italy. When it was found that the machine worked to satisfaction this firm was given permission to manufacture the device for sale and one trial machine was made for exhibition. It is not known whether or not the parts were patented by this company, or how active they have been in pushing its sale within the last year. While the machine was designed originally by the then librarian, it was constructed in large part by a member of the staff, Mr. Hans Jensen, with no other tools than a sharp knife and a saw.

In general it may be said that system is a step in the right direction, in that it eliminates the additional proof readings and permits the original stencil to be kept for future printings. But it cannot be printed with regular printer's ink under pressure. The real solution of the problem will probably come when small machines, which will be used by the card makers to emboss tin plates, can be made cheaply. Then the card maker will have all of the advantages of type and stencil.

## Nature Study Books

(Continued from page 316)

character and color of species throughout the United States together with maps showing their general distribution. With numerous water color, crayon and pen and ink, studies from nature by the author. New York, Putnam, 1915. 465 p. 7½ in.

Of value for its inclusion of shrubs.

Moon, Frederick Franklin, and Brown, Nelson Courtlandt. *ELEMENTS OF FORESTRY. New York, Wiley.* 1929. 409 p. illus., charts, tables. 8¼ in.

A textbook of forestry and forest products, broad in scope and necessarily synoptic, but suitable for a general nature library. The authors are professors at the New York State College of Forestry.

Peterson, Maude G. *HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FRUITS. A guide to plants when not in flower by means of fruit and leaf. Illustrated by Mary Elisabeth Herbert. New York, Macmillan,* 1923. 340 p. 7½ in.

A very useful volume, with detailed descriptions and numerous illustrations, though rather heavy for a field guide. Arranged by fruit color.

Rogers, Julia Ellen. *TREE GUIDE. Trees east of the Rockies. Illustrated in color and black and white from photographs. New York, Doubleday,* 1929. 265 p.

A pocket guide similar to Reed's *Bird Guides*, with brief descriptions, a technical classification and photographic illustrations.

Sargent, Charles S. *MANUAL OF THE TREES OF NORTH AMERICA. (Exclusive of Mexico.) With 644 illustrations from drawings by Charles Edward Faxon. Boston, Houghton,* 1922. 826 p. 8¼ in.

A standard, scholarly volume resembling Gray, and Britton and Brown, for detailed reference work.

Saunders, Charles F. *USEFUL WILD PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Illustrated by photographs and numerous line drawings by Lucy Hamilton Airing. New York, McBride,* 1920. 275 p. 8 in.

Plants as sources of a large number of articles of food and drink, medicines, dyes, etc.

# Book News

## Book Club Selections

### BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

MAN OF ART. By Thomas Craven. *Simon and Schuster.*

### BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

FLAMENCO. By Eleanor Smith. *Bobbs-Merrill.*

### BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

FORECASTING BUSINESS CYCLES. By Warren M. Persons. *Wiley.*

### CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

MERE MARIE OF THE URSULINES. By Agnes Repplier. *Doubleday, Doran.*

### FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE MODERN STATE. By Charles C. Marshall. *Dodd, Mead.*

### JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

OUR CHILDREN AND GIRLS AND BOYS (Primary Group, 6, 7, and 8 years). By Anatole France. *Duffield.*

CRANES FLYING SOUTH (Intermediate Group, 9, 10 and 11 years). By N. Karazin. *Doubleday, Doran.*

DIGGING IN YUCATAN (Older Girls, 12 to 16). By Ann Axtell Morris. *Doubleday, Doran.*

THE LONG DEFENCE (Older Boys, 12 to 16). By Friederich Donauer. *Longmans, Green.*

### LITERARY GUILD

MERE MARIE OF THE URSULINES. By Agnes Repplier. *Doubleday, Doran.*

In this biography of the seventeenth century saint, Miss Repplier presents Marie Guyard who, after a brief married life, entered the Ursuline Order and was sent, in time, to establish a convent at Quebec.

### RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

BODY, MIND AND SPIRIT. By Elwood Worcester and Samuel McComb. *Marshall Jones.*

## Inter-American Bibliographical Association Formed

An Inter-American Bibliographical Association has been established for the purpose of organizing and coordinating Inter-American activities in the field of bibliography. The object of the organization is to promote this bibliographical work by means of cooperation with the bibliographical organizations, bibliographical experts, libraries, and other related

agencies in all countries of the Americas, and to lend assistance in research work on subjects relating thereto. A coordinating committee will direct the activities and will cooperate with the National Bibliographical Committee in each country. The members will include those from all institutions which include bibliography as one of their activities. The list of officers follow: Chairman: Señor E. Gil Borges, Director, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.; Vice Chairman: Mr. C. K. Jones, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Ernest Kletsch, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; and National Committeemen: Dr. James B. Childs and Mr. Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

## Circulating Copy Of Encyclopaedia Britannica

"How we ever thought we could run a library without a circulating copy of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* we don't know" said the staff of the Montclair, New Jersey, Public Library.

When the fourteenth edition of the Britannica came out this library bought both a reference and a circulating set. An average of one volume a day is borrowed by a public who are enthusiastic and surprised over being allowed to take a volume of a set beyond the possible purchase of most of them. The subject matter is so varied and full, the illustrations so plentiful and good and the cost per volume so in line with any non-fiction book that this staff wonders why more libraries do not add a circulating copy of the set.

## Near East Material Wanted

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE of Tehcran, Tehcran, Persia, would be very pleased to pay the postage on any volumes in any way connected with the Near East or the Orient. Anything on the Literature, Religion, Politics, or Travel of the Near East or Central Asia would be of especially great value. Send direct to Herrick B. Young, Librarian.

## Limited Number Free To Libraries

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., offers to libraries, a limited number of back files of its quarterly journal, "Mental Hygiene," beginning with Volume I, 1917. The only charge is for packing and transportation. Requests will be filled in order of receipt so long as the supply lasts.



# In The Library World

## A Baby Branch Library

IF NOT THE "SMALLEST" branch library in the world, certainly the Tigerville Branch of the Greenville, S. C., Public Library is "next to the smallest" in existence. This little branch serves a community in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains about twenty-five



miles from Greenville. Two stores, a saw mill and the school constitute the village. There was no satisfactory place to keep a deposit of books so the school district gave the Public Library a lease on a corner of the school grounds and they built this 12 by 14 building—at a cost of less than \$200. Since the school is located between the two stores and across the road from the saw mill, the building may be said to be in the center of the business district and about 500 books a month are loaned from it.

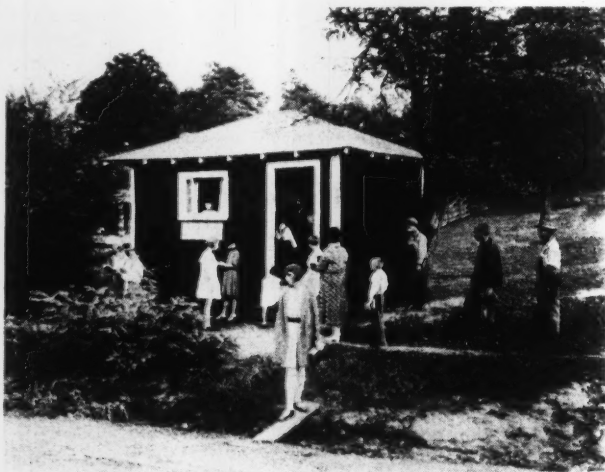
## Oil Painting Of Dr. Locke

DR. GEORGE H. LOCKE, the Chief Librarian of Toronto, was presented with an oil painting of himself on the occasion of the completion of the new wing of the Public Library housing the Central Circulating Library. The portrait was the work of one of Canada's leading artists, Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., and

the presentation came from Dr. Locke's colleagues on the staff of the Library. The completion of this wing makes complete the work Dr. Locke began twenty years ago, and with the Boys and Girls House and the Library Club House there is a complete library "plant" with spacious grounds, and at the reading centre of the City.

## New Building At N. J. College

ON THE AFTERNOON of January the 8th, the corner stone was laid for the new building of the Library of the State Teachers' College at Trenton, New Jersey. Two years ago a hundred acres of ground were purchased at Hillwood Lakes, four miles out of Trenton, as a site for the new home of the State Teachers' College. The entire plan of structure includes eleven buildings to be erected at a cost of \$4,000,000. The library is the third building under construction, two others being near completion, and will be ready for use September 1. The appropriation for the library building is \$325,000 including furniture. The Colonial style of architecture, which is well suited to the wooded landscape, is to be used for all buildings. The basement floor, the rear half of which is above ground, includes a



*The Tigerville Branch of the Greenville, S. C., Public Library*

room for unpacking, a work room, the staff rest room, seven individual study rooms for

members of the faculty, three storage rooms, and book stacks. On the main floor are the delivery hall, the main reading and reference room, the reserved book room, stacks, and an exhibit room for children's books. A library for children will be placed in the building for the Training School, which will be erected later. This exhibit room in the main library will be used by college students. On the second floor are two class rooms for library instruction, a textbook exhibit room, a reading room for faculty members, the librarian's office, and four seminar rooms. At the rear of the building there are three class rooms each on the first and second floors, which will be used for a time by classes in the English Department. These are separated from the library by a corridor, and have a separate entrance. The plan is to take over these rooms for the library later, removing partitions and making two additional reading rooms. The book capacity is eighty-five thousand, the seating capacity two hundred and fifty. It will be furnished in walnut to correspond with the interior finishing.

## Etowah County H. S. Library

DURING BOOK WEEK the Etowah County High School Library, Alabama, conducted a poetry contest on the subject of "Books" in which all senior high school pupils participated. A prize of a hand-painted silk book-mark, decorated with an Indian scene (since Etowah is an Indian name) and the school monogram, was awarded to the boy and to the girl submitting the best poem.

This library is administered by student monitors, three for each of the eight periods, under the direction of the librarian who also teaches. During Book Week the monitors presented the play *Bringing Up Nine*; the ten cent admission fee being used to buy new fic-

tion. The library serves three hundred and fifty pupils and contains approximately two thousand volumes.

## Special Libraries News Notes

THE PERIODICALS DIVISION of the New York Public Library at 42nd Street, has a drama index which is unique. It may be used by anyone who requests the privilege. The Index consists of reviews on current theatrical productions in the city.

Miss Ulrich in charge of the Periodicals Division describes it thus:

"We clip from three New York papers the reviews of the plays immediately after the opening night. These are pasted on sheets and made into a folder. We type on a 'p' slip the title of the play and file these slips alphabetically. On these slips we keep adding during the year the names of periodicals which contain a review of that play. This at the end of the year forms the in-

dex for the complete volume of folders as well as it gives the added information of reviews in the periodicals. We list as many reviews from periodicals as we are able to find and these are kept in pamphlet boxes. At the end of the theatrical season these folders are bound in several volumes as the case may be. We also check as many articles as possible in the current periodicals pertaining to the theatre and drama and this forms a separate card catalog. We have tried to include moving pictures but this material is so vast we have had to limit it considerably."



*The Interior of the Tigerville Library*

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the Toronto Public Library there is a woman Chairman of the Board of Management. Mrs. Richard Davidson, for many years prominent in the Home and School Council (which corresponds to the Parent Teacher Movement in U. S. A.) and wife of one of the most "bookish" of the professors of the University of Toronto, enters upon her Chairmanship under very favorable auspices.

# Library Organizations

## Public Library Business Service

EVER SINCE the organization of the Special Libraries Association, public librarians doing special work for business men have benefited through the work of the association. A definite interest in such work for public libraries was crystallized at the San Francisco convention where one general session was devoted to discussion of possible cooperation between public and private librarians doing business work. As a result of this discussion, a motion was made that a special committee of the association be appointed to focus such cooperation.

The President and the Executive Board of the Special Libraries Association appointed a committee consisting of Miss Mary Louise Alexander, director of the Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York City; Joseph A. Conforti, of the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company Library, Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; and Miss Mildred B. Potter, branch librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Business Branch; with Miss Marian C. Manley, branch librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Business Branch as chairman.

The work of this committee has been to study the possibilities for cooperation in this field. One result has been the turning over to public libraries of various next-to-latest editions of directories and other publications. Special librarians frequently want only the latest directories in their fields. Copies a year or so old are still useful for public libraries. This committee has acted as a clearing house for such material.

Business departments of the public libraries of Bridgeport, Hartford, Savannah, Peoria, Sioux City, Reading, Nashville, El Paso, etc., have received gifts. Such comments as: "This is certainly a splendid service which the association is giving." "These are a great help to us as our needs are great and our funds low." "I cannot tell you how much we appreciate the opportunity to get these books which we could not possibly afford to buy." "Thank you very much for sending these lists and assisting us in securing these useful tools. When we look at these fat directories and annuals, which have come to

us through Special Libraries Association, we feel very opulent and imagine our book fund to be very much larger than it is. "Already our public is taking notice of these additions and many business men are using them frequently"—show the appreciation of the public librarians, while special librarians are glad of this opportunity to put still valuable material to good use.

Lists of the publications available for distribution to these public libraries are sent out as enough items are available to make such a list worth while. The last list included American Bar Association; Hines' Directory of Insurance Counsel; Hubbell's Legal Directory; Insurance Bar; Lawyers Directory; American Gas Catalog; American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers Guide; Ayer's Newspaper Directory; Bankers Encyclopedia; Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Consolidated Textile Catalog; Canadian Medical Directory; Commercial Fertilizers; Crain's Market Data Book; Davison's Textile Blue Book; Directory of Directors in the City of New York; Editor & Publisher International Year Book; Editor & Publisher Market Guide; Electrical Engineering Catalog; Hotel Red Book; Moody's Manuals; Official American Textile Directory; Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter Green Book; Exporter's Encyclopedia; Martindale's Law Directory; Petroleum Register; Polk's New York Co-partnership and Corporation Directory; Poor's Register of Directors; Rand McNally's Bankers' Directory; Record of American and Foreign Shipping; Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers.

The librarians doing business work who would like to receive copies of these lists should notify the chairman of their interest.

## Atlantic City Meeting

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 13-14, 1931, with an attendance of approximately four hundred. The New Jersey County Libraries Association met at a dinner meeting Thursday evening March 12.

The meeting of the county librarians was addressed by Dr. Allen G. Ireland, Director of Physical and Health Education for New Jersey, on the subject "The County Library

and the Public Health," and also by Miss Marcia Everett, on the subject "The New Social Science Monograph and the County Library." Motion pictures of the Somerset County Library campaign were shown.

At the business meeting of the New Jersey Library Association held Friday afternoon at 3:00 P.M. the following officers were elected for the year 1931-32: President: John B. Fogg, New Brunswick; vice-president: Hannah Severns, Moorestown; secretary: May Garton, Lyndhurst; treasurer: Edith L. Smith, Morristown; immediate past president: Maud I. Stull, Passaic.

At this meeting Miss Sarah B. Askew, Librarian of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, reviewed the progress of pension legislation as pertaining to librarians in New Jersey. She also gave a résumé of the present pension laws which might be applied to librarians. Following Miss Askew's talk the Legislative Committee of the association, on motion, was directed to send a resolution to the Survey Pensions Commission of New Jersey asking that librarians be included in the survey now being made on the subject of pensions for all municipal employees.

Following the business meeting two group meetings were held. The first group was addressed by Mr. William Avery Barras on the subject "Some Recollections of a Director of Reading in Public Library Service," and the second group was in the form of a round table on the subject "Problems of a Small Library." Miss Linn Jones, Librarian, Free Public Library, Chatham, presided and was assisted by Miss Julia T. Bogert, Librarian, Free Public Library, Metuchen, and Miss Clara C. Ormiston, Librarian, Bernards Library Association, Bernardsville.

Miss Maud I. Stull, President of the New Jersey Library Association, presided at the session held Friday evening. She introduced Zona Gale who addressed the association on the subject "Implications." Miss Gale stressed the great power and influence of implications, stating that youth and old age particularly are influenced and disturbed by implications. The interpretation they have inferred from what has been said is seldom intended by the person speaking. She advised parents to be particularly careful in what they said and the way they said it to their children. Likewise she suggested that everyone should take this into consideration when dealing with old age.

In concluding her address she read several short stories or novelettes which impressed the audience with her power of writing and craftsmanship. Following the meeting an informal reception was held for Miss Gale at

which time officers and members of the association were given the opportunity of meeting her.

The meeting Saturday morning was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, President of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presided. He introduced Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Ferguson spoke on the subject "African Memories of an American Librarian." At the close of the address Mr. F. W. Faxon, Chairman of the Travel Committee of the American Library Association, made announcements concerning the American Library Association convention at New Haven and also the post conference trip.

The joint dinner meeting was held Saturday night at 7:00 P.M. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach presided. Dr. Rosenbach addressed the meeting on the subject "The Presidents of the United States as Book-Collectors." He pointed out that President Hoover is the greatest book collector among the presidents since Jefferson. He exhibited books from the libraries of the presidents from Washington to Hoover.

## Advance Teacher Needs Known

THE TEACHER-LIBRARIAN who supervises the preparation of class room assignments must be able to give attention to various subjects, and individual attention to many students during the course of an hour. She must have her material classified and subject matter organized for instant reference. She must be able to switch from the hooks and crooks of Gregg to the reasons for desserts in the Norse latitudes, from Latin and French verbs to the knowledge of a gas engine.

We manage it in Labette County Community High School, Altamont, Kansas, this way: Class room teachers knowing the advance needs of their assignments cooperate with the teacher-librarian. Material is collected and reserved, then when called for it is given to the student designated by the teacher in the class room. The teacher-librarian, cooperating with the class room teachers, always has a potential reserve waiting for their assignments.

We save by this system, time taken for checking out material to students for home study, loss of books and material, and wear on valuable reference books.



# Open Round Table

## Children's Books To Mexico

SO MANY MONTHS, years in fact, have elapsed since the matter of sending a collection of children's books to Mexico was first broached that you may either have forgotten all about it or else thought it was to drag on forever. However, I am reporting to you that the job is done. You will remember perhaps that we got the first hundred books chiefly through gifts from publishers, and then, after I had myself been down to Mexico, I so longed to send more picture books that we added to our original plan and sent an additional collection of just picture books. These were paid for by the Children's and School Libraries Sections of the A. L. A. The books were cataloged at the Western Reserve Library School and each one had in it the Pamela Bianco book-plate of the Section for Work with Children. We also sent with the catalog, an accession book.

The collection really was lovely when we finally got it all together. At Mr. Vance's suggestion we sent it to Washington and from there it went to Mexico through the International Exchange Service.

There have been several changes in the head of the Library Bureau in Mexico City so I wrote to Señor Moises Saenz and also to Señorita Manrique De Lara who is now in charge of the Lincoln Library. Did you know that the Library had been moved to the building known as "Mascarones," an old Jesuit school, that now is used as headquarters for the Extension Division and Summer School for Foreigners?

Many more people make use of the books now, since it is in a much more accessible locality and the collection has been greatly increased.

I regret that the work was not pushed more rapidly, but it is finally accomplished and there was much pleasure in the doing. The committee gave valuable help in the selection of the titles and we are deeply indebted to Miss Helen Martin and Miss Ruth Theobald for their help in connection with the cataloging.

ANNIE S. CUTTER,

*Chairman, Committee on Books for the  
Lincoln Library.*

Extracts from a letter sent to Mr. Milam on December 8, 1930.

## One Cataloging Typewriter Best

I HAVE to thank many colleagues in various parts of the country for their kind compliance with my published request for testimony as to the best typewriter now available for cataloging work. I received ten or a dozen answers, and there proved to be substantial unanimity among these in the opinion that one particular make of machine is now best for library cataloging. I shall be glad to give the name of this machine to anyone interested in this important detail of library economy.

ASA DON DICKINSON,

*Librarian, University of Pennsylvania.*

## Please Verify This Name and Card Number

WE ARE TRYING to identify a young man whose body was found in the river here. In his pocket were two library cards bearing the inscription: "Harry Gordon—76 Third Street—No. 19977—issued Dec. 22, 1929, and expires Dec. 31, 1932."

Neither state nor city is listed on the card, but we feel that perhaps some of your readers might recognize the notation and give us a lead that would trace the address of the borrower's friends or relatives. Would it be in keeping with your policy to publish a few lines about the library card mystery?

URBAN T. MURPHY,

*Assistant City Editor, Toledo Blade,  
Toledo, Ohio.*

## Error in Cut Placement

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of March 1 has just been received and I find an error in the placing of the cut for the book truck on pages 216 and 217.

The large truck at the left of the bottom of page 216 is our truck and should carry the caption which is over the Remington Rand truck in the lower left hand corner of page 217.

I do not know just what can be done now to correct this error, but we would appreciate any announcement you could make in regard to it in your next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

SARA PATTERSON,

*Gaylord Bros., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.*

# Among Librarians

## Public and University Libraries

EUNICE M. ABELL, Western Reserve '19, is librarian of the Cleveland Heights High School, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

SARAH BURDICK, Simmons '29, has accepted the position of librarian of the Lansingburgh High School Library, New York.

REBECCA DITTO, Simmons '26, for a number of years an assistant in the Bowen Branch of the Detroit Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the LaGrange, Illinois, Public Library.

DOROTHY B. EATON, Simmons '28, has been for the past month or so on the cataloging staff of the Boston Athenaeum.

LOIS C. FANNIN, Western Reserve '26, is supervisor of children's work, Ventura County Library, Ventura, Cal.

ALICE C. FIELD, Wisconsin '29, who has been on the staff of the Ann Arbor Public Library since her graduation, resigned in December and on January 1 became librarian of the McKinley Branch of the Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha.

MRS. BEATRICE L. FISHER, Simmons '19, is now an assistant in the City Library, Manchester, New Hampshire.

MARY V. FISK, for more than half a century legal librarian of the Law Library in Lucas County Courthouse, Toledo, Ohio, died February 26, 1931.

JOHN B. FOGG, librarian at New Brunswick Library, has been selected as librarian of the Orange Free Public Library. Mr. Fogg will assume his new post May 1. He will succeed Miss Elizabeth Howland Wesson, librarian for thirty-two years, whose resignation was effective December 31.

B. LEONE FURTNEY, Western Reserve '26, is librarian of the Roosevelt Junior High School, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

ADELINE GILBERT, Western Reserve '29, is county librarian in the Public Library of Port Huron, Mich.

JOHN S. GUMMERE, Drexel '25, is now librarian of the Haverford School, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

CATHERINE M. HARKNESS, Western Reserve '27, is librarian of West Hill Branch of the Akron, Ohio, Public Library.

LOUISE W. KATZ, Albany '03, cataloger at the Hoover Way Library, Stanford University, California, died on January 9.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, librarian-emeritus of Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Mass., March 18.

HARRIET G. LONG, Western Reserve '24, is instructor in library service for children at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University.

DOROTHEA McCONNELLY, formerly connected with the Flint, Mich., Public Library, is now assistant in the Classification Department of the University of Michigan Library.

MARY S. SAXE, librarian in charge of the Westmount Public Library, the only free public library in the Province of Quebec, is retiring in May of this year, having completed thirty years of service.

DOROTHY A. THOMPSON, who has for some time been closely connected with the *Ontario Library Review* and has been in the Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education, has resigned to accept the position of instructor in the University of Toronto Library School and assistant librarian in the Ontario College of Education.

## Married

LOUVA CRANE, Wisconsin '27, was married on June 28, 1930 to Herbert F. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson continues her work on the staff of the Duluth Public Library as librarian of the Lincoln Branch.

ELIZABETH GAGE, Simmons '29, formerly children's librarian of the Bay City, Michigan, Public Library, was married on February 5 to Mr. Roy Lyman Heindel, Jr., in Fall River.

ELIZABETH L. MARSHALL, Columbia '29, was married on August 29 to Hillis L. Howie at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES M. MOHRHARDT, Columbia '28, was married to Beatrice M. Wiser in Toledo, Ohio, on August 23.

LAWRENCE Q. MUMFORD, Columbia '29, was married to Permelia C. Stevens on October 4 in New York City.

RICHMOND PAGE, Columbia '29, was married to Phyllis Bache, at Nantucket, Mass., in August.

RALPH R. SHAW, Columbia '29, and Viola S. Leff, were married on November 27.

# College Library News, 1929-30

AS IN THE PREPARATION of previous reports in this series the present effort has been to review the more important developments in the college and university library field. Time has not permitted exhaustive search and space probably would not allow more than passing reference to such items as have come to notice. Care has been taken to provide and check references to the material included, however, and it is believed that the article will be a help to any who are seeking either a general survey of the year's activity or a key to more extended discussion of its events.

Notable collections acquired through donation or purchase vary in interest no less widely than usual. Michigan makes mention of the Ziwet bequest, of the gift of several early prints and other examples of fifteenth century printing, and of purchase of the Percopo collection in Rome.<sup>1</sup> Princeton received from Dr. Vollbehr a sixteenth century choir book; and from other donors signal additions to its Johnsoniana.<sup>2</sup> Harvard reports accession of two valuable collections of Hebrew literature, one of 12,000 volumes gathered by Ephraim Deinard and presented by Lucius N. Littauer,<sup>3</sup> and one of 3,000 volumes in honor of Julian W. Mack;<sup>4</sup> also Brontë manuscripts, 266 titles from the W. A. White library, and new material in Portuguese history and literature.<sup>5</sup>

The unmatched Seligman economic library has become the property of Columbia,<sup>6</sup> which university also has added the Von Richthofen law collection.<sup>7</sup> Yale has the promise of the Garvan Americana.<sup>8</sup> Western Reserve received as a bequest from the library of Allen Dudley Severance 1,150 volumes in the field of medieval history and the Protestant reformation, together with a fund for additions.<sup>9</sup> Minnesota acquired a collection on bee keeping; and the library of the Norwegian Booksellers' Association.<sup>10</sup> Wellesley was given a *Bible of the House of Alba*,<sup>11</sup> Rutgers has made almost complete its set of Presidents' autographs,<sup>12</sup> New Jersey College for Women accepted from Mr. Loree 1,600 volumes belonging to the library of P. Monroe.<sup>13</sup> Iowa fell heir to the 1,000 volume collection of Prof. M. A. Shaw on standard English litera-

ture.<sup>14</sup> Lehigh added various treasures including the first English translation of Euclid,<sup>15</sup> and Duke received the private library of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Southern poet.<sup>16</sup> Stanford is richer by addition of the Felton collection of English and American literature of recent times.<sup>17</sup> California announced intention to purchase Paul Miliukov's library of Russian history and civilization.<sup>18</sup> It may be noted at this point that Nathan Van Patten's address at the second general session of the Los Angeles conference presented the resources and upbuilding of California college and university libraries generally.<sup>19</sup> The catalog of the Plimpton Italian collection at Wellesley has been announced as completed and published.<sup>20</sup> Baker has followed its accession of the Quayle collection of *Bibles* with an explanatory and descriptive booklet.<sup>21</sup> Finally there may be mentioned as of interest to college libraries the purchase for the Library of Congress of the Vollbehr incunabula, including an unexcelled copy of the *Gutenberg Bible*,<sup>22</sup> and the bequest by Henry Folger of his collection of Shakespeareana, endowed munificently and to be deposited in a monumental building adjacent to the Library of Congress.<sup>23</sup>

The building activity mentioned in recent reports of the present series has found fruition this year in numerous dedications and openings, including those at Illinois,<sup>24</sup> Oklahoma,<sup>25</sup> North Carolina,<sup>26</sup> Rochester,<sup>27</sup> Lehigh,

A summary of news items relating to college and university libraries appearing from November, 1929 to October, 1930 inclusive. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece with the assistance of students at the Columbia University School of Library Service, and presented by title at the conference of eastern college librarians at Columbia University, Nov. 29, 1930.

<sup>1</sup> University of Michigan. President. Report, 1928-29, pp. 178-80.  
<sup>2</sup> Princeton University. Librarian. Report for the year ending July 31, 1930, p. 3.  
<sup>3</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:280; *Libraries* 35:174.  
<sup>4</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:280.  
<sup>5</sup> Harvard University. President. Report, 1929-30, p. 209.  
<sup>6</sup> *Publishers' Weekly* 117:1917; *Libraries* 35:285.  
<sup>7</sup> *New York Times Index*, Oct.-Dec., 1929, p. 126.  
<sup>8</sup> *Sch. & Soc.* 31: 866.  
<sup>9</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55: 226.  
<sup>10</sup> LIB. JOUR. 54: 952.  
<sup>11</sup> Wellesley College. President and treasurer. Annual reports, 1928-29, p. 37.  
<sup>12</sup> Rutgers University. President . . . Report, 1928-29, p. 84.  
<sup>13</sup> *New York Times Index*, Jan., 1930, p. 264.  
<sup>14</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:28.  
<sup>15</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:617.  
<sup>16</sup> LIB. JOUR. 54:955.  
<sup>17</sup> Stanford University. President. Annual report, . . . 1929, p. 403.  
<sup>18</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 25:27.  
<sup>19</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:322-26.  
<sup>20</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:32; Wellesley College. President and treasurer. Annual reports, 1928-29, pp. 37-38.  
<sup>21</sup> *Libraries* 35:217.  
<sup>22</sup> *Publishers' Weekly* 118:203-04.  
<sup>23</sup> *Publishers' Weekly* 118:281; *Sch. & Soc.* 31:866; LIB. JOUR. 55:77.  
<sup>24</sup> *Libraries* 34:503.  
<sup>25</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:254-55; *Libraries* 35:146.  
<sup>26</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:55-58; *North Carolina Library Bull.* 7:207-08; *Libraries* 34:543.  
<sup>27</sup> University of Rochester. Program of dedication [of] new buildings for men . . . Oct. 10-12, 1930.  
<sup>28</sup> *Libraries* 35:285.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America," University of California at Los Angeles," Middlebury," Reed," Randolph-Macon," Gettysburg," Illinois College," Florida State College for Women," Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti," and Nebraska Normal.<sup>29</sup> The Kentucky project is nearing completion," and stated donations for buildings have been announced of \$1,000,000 at Northwestern," \$200,000 at Coe," \$100,000 at Ripon" and \$85,000 at Scripps.<sup>30</sup>

Of money gifts for purposes other than buildings the outstanding item is the \$425,000 voted by the Carnegie Corporation to improve the book collections and thereby enhance the teaching effectiveness of selected liberal arts colleges, the formulation of policies for which was delegated to an advisory group headed by W. W. Bishop.<sup>31</sup> Nelson S. Spencer gave \$25,000 to the library of the College of the City of New York,<sup>32</sup> and H. C. Trexler is making an annual gift of \$1,000 to Franklin and Marshall.<sup>33</sup>

Items of diverse character looking toward broadening of service and toward increased administrative efficiency are to be cited. Princeton alumni have followed a Harvard example in organizing the "Friends of the Princeton Library."<sup>34</sup> Teachers College, Columbia, is experimenting with an open shelf system for the major part of its collateral material.<sup>35</sup> Alfred has begun circulation to faculty members of a monthly letter listing notable accessions.<sup>36</sup> Arizona is issuing a bulletin called *The Bookmark*.<sup>37</sup> Vanderbilt is posting suggested lists as an encouragement to students to acquire personal copies of certain reference books.<sup>38</sup> Fisk has sponsored a contest with a view to selection of a book plate.<sup>39</sup> Michigan held a visitors' day for the librarians of the home state and of neighboring commonwealths.<sup>40</sup> Facilities, statistics and norms come to the fore in the survey of book stocks carried out by the United States Office of Education,<sup>41</sup> in the library standards adopted by the American Association of Teachers Colleges,<sup>42</sup> in the study of library standards sponsored by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools,<sup>43</sup> in the A. L. A. "Suggestions for Minimum College Library Standards,"<sup>44</sup> in the steps toward standards for junior college libraries taken by the A. L. A. Junior College Round Table,<sup>45</sup> in the A. L. A. University, College and Reference Library Statistics,<sup>46</sup> and in Elinor Hand's "Cost Survey in the University of California Library."<sup>47</sup> Specific problems are approached in E. C. Richardson's "University Library in its Cooperative Aspects,"<sup>48</sup> in the resolution of the A. L. A. College and

Reference Section touching high school instruction in library tools,<sup>49</sup> in accounts of experiments in the handling of collateral reading material at California and Chicago,<sup>50</sup> in the announcement that the basic list of books for college libraries will be forthcoming shortly,<sup>51</sup> in J. J. Smith's treatment of the preparation of student assistants,<sup>52</sup> in W. P. Lewis' discussion of the care of maps and atlases,<sup>53</sup> and in F. K. Walter's remarks on current tendencies in the planning of college and university library buildings.<sup>54</sup> A new form of specialized branch appears in the Guggenheim Aeronautical Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.<sup>55</sup>

Library school news includes the transfer of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, from the Carnegie Institute to the Carnegie Institute of Technology,<sup>56</sup> and that of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to Emory University,<sup>57</sup> the opening of the new library school at the University of Oklahoma,<sup>58</sup> the introduction of professional instruction for undergraduates leading to a

<sup>29</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:881.

<sup>30</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:451-52.

<sup>31</sup> LIBRARIES 35:351.

<sup>32</sup> *Portland Oregonian*, Oct. 12, 1930 (not checked by compiler).

<sup>33</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:32.

<sup>34</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:32.

<sup>35</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:77.

<sup>36</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:498-99.

<sup>37</sup> *Michigan Library Bulletin* 21:69.

<sup>38</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:61.

<sup>39</sup> University of Kentucky. Report, 1927-29, pp. 6-7.

<sup>40</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:179; *Illinois Libraries*, 12:21.

<sup>41</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:179; *Iowa Library Quarterly* 11:95.

<sup>42</sup> *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 26:62; *Libraries* 35:125.

<sup>43</sup> *Notes of California Libraries* 25:254.

<sup>44</sup> *Sch. and Soc.* 31:831-32; LIB. JOUR. 55:445-48; *Libraries* 35:353.

<sup>45</sup> LIB. JOUR. 54:903.

<sup>46</sup> LIB. JOUR. 54:989.

<sup>47</sup> *N. Y. Times*, April 2, 1930.

<sup>48</sup> *Libraries* 35:108-60.

<sup>49</sup> *New York Libraries* 12:62.

<sup>50</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:733.

<sup>51</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:125.

<sup>52</sup> *Libraries* 34:431.

<sup>53</sup> *Michigan Library Bulletin* 21:142.

<sup>54</sup> *Sch. and Soc.* 31:560-61.

<sup>55</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:316, 741.

<sup>56</sup> *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, No. 2, pp. 85-89;

*North Central Association Quarterly* 5:199-208.

<sup>57</sup> *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, No. 2, pp. 90-92;

*A.L.A. Bull.* 24:601.

<sup>58</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:296-97.

<sup>59</sup> *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, No. 2, pp. 69-74;

*A.L.A. Bull.* 24:86-87, 110-11, 270-71.

<sup>60</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:763-66; *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:411-12.

<sup>61</sup> *Libraries* 35:231-35, 289-94.

<sup>62</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:407.

<sup>63</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:407-08.

<sup>64</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:411.

<sup>65</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:306-09.

<sup>66</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:494-96.

<sup>67</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:433.

<sup>68</sup> Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President. Report,

1928-29 p. 79.

<sup>69</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:426; *Libraries* 35:220.

<sup>70</sup> *Libraries* 35:321.

<sup>71</sup> LIB. JOUR. 55:34.



degree at San Jose (Cal.) State College," the conduct of a summer session at the University of British Columbia under the direction of the library school of McGill University," and the appropriation of \$80,000 to be expended over a three-year period for the development of a library school at George Peabody College for Teachers.<sup>74</sup> Ten candidates for advanced study received fellowships from the Carnegie Corporation" and one from the University of Chicago Graduate Library School."

Abroad the Hebrew University at Jerusalem dedicated the Wolffsohn Memorial Library, built at a cost of \$250,000 and housing a collection of 300,000 volumes rich particularly in medicine, Arabic literature and Haggadoths.<sup>75</sup> Cambridge and Oxford have both sent delegations to the United States to observe library methods and buildings," the Cambridge enterprise being with reference to planning of the new building made possible in part by the International Education Board," and the Oxford study having in view extensions to the Bodleian.<sup>76</sup> Dr. Richard Oehler, director of the university and municipal libraries at Frankfurt-on-Main visited several American libraries and library schools on a lecture tour. A library of American books, dedicated to the memory of Louis Pasteur, has been opened at the University of Strasbourg.<sup>77</sup> Mackenzie College, at Sao Paulo, Brazil, appointed a North American, Dorothy Geddes, as librarian.<sup>78</sup> Señorita Maria Teresa Chavez, librarian of the Cervantes Library at Mexico City, received a fellowship from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for a year's study at an American Library School.<sup>79</sup>

The personal items calling for note fall largely although not wholly under the head of appointments. F. L. D. Goodrich assumed charge of the library of the College of the City of New York.<sup>80</sup> Sabra W. Vought left Pennsylvania State College to assume a post of new leadership as head of the library of the United States Office of Education.<sup>81</sup> Otto Kinkeldey succeeded Willard Austen as librarian of Cornell University" after many years of service as chief of the Music Division at the New York Public Library. Alice Lerch also terminated a long connection with the New York Public Library, becoming librarian of Rollins College.<sup>82</sup> Clara E. Howard went from the headship of the Library School at the New Jersey College for Women to be dean of the Library School at Emory University.<sup>83</sup> Milton E. Lord moved from the American Academy at Rome to the librarianship of the University of Iowa.<sup>84</sup> Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs gave up her North Carolina library

commission work to take charge of the new library of the Women's College at Duke University.<sup>85</sup> John H. Knickerbocker became librarian at Gettysburg,<sup>86</sup> Eulin P. Klyver at Skidmore,<sup>87</sup> W. D. Lewis at Delaware,<sup>88</sup> Leland R. Smith at Butler,<sup>89</sup> Marjorie Rogers at Cedar Crest,<sup>90</sup> and Helen Russell at West Chester, Pennsylvania, State Teachers College.<sup>91</sup> A. F. Kuhlman was elected associate director of libraries at the University of Chicago,<sup>92</sup> and O. G. Lawson acting librarian at Drew.<sup>93</sup>

Andrew Keogh served as president of the American Library Association through its 1929-30 year,<sup>94</sup> and at the Los Angeles conference Louis R. Wilson was chosen first vice-president for 1930-31.<sup>95</sup> Louis T. Ibbotson was elected head of the Maine Library Association for 1930-31.<sup>96</sup> Michigan librarians united in a tribute to G. M. Walton in recognition of her thirty-eight years of service as librarian of the Ypsilanti State Normal College.<sup>97</sup> C. C. Williamson gave addresses at the dedication of the new library building at Randolph-Macon College<sup>98</sup> and at the Founders' Day ceremonies at the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University.<sup>99</sup> Columbia University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of letters upon W. W. Bishop at its commencement exercises on June 3.<sup>100</sup> Francis E. Fitzgerald was a recipient of a similar degree from Little Rock College.<sup>101</sup>

The necrology includes the name of E. D. Adams, one of the founders and a director

<sup>73</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:128.

<sup>74</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:832.

<sup>75</sup> North Carolina Library Bulletin 7:279.

<sup>76</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:424; Libraries 35:222.

<sup>77</sup> Libraries 35:286.

<sup>78</sup> N. Y. Times, April 16, 1930.

<sup>79</sup> Sch. and Soc. 32:560; New York Times Index, June, 1930, p. 144.

<sup>80</sup> Sch. and Soc. 28:492-93, 30:533.

<sup>81</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:561, 785; Journal of Higher Education, 1:473-74; Libraries 35:306.

<sup>82</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:785; School Life 15:197.

<sup>83</sup> Lib. Jour. 54:957.

<sup>84</sup> Libraries 35:322.

<sup>85</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:573.

<sup>86</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:637.

<sup>87</sup> Libraries 35:387.

<sup>88</sup> Libraries 35:376.

<sup>89</sup> Iowa Library Quarterly 11:93.

<sup>90</sup> Libraries 35:288.

<sup>91</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:283.

<sup>92</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:747.

<sup>93</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:747.

<sup>94</sup> Lake County (O.) Republican, Sept. 5, 1930; Libraries 35:386.

<sup>95</sup> Lib. Jour. 54:994.

<sup>96</sup> Lib. Jour. 54:957.

<sup>97</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:36; Libraries 35:98.

<sup>98</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:747.

<sup>99</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 23:230; 24:307.

<sup>100</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 24:361; Libraries 35:356.

<sup>101</sup> Libraries 35:371.

<sup>102</sup> Michigan Library Bulletin 21:65-86.

<sup>103</sup> Lib. Jour. 55:32.

<sup>104</sup> Libraries 35:322.

<sup>105</sup> Columbia University. [Program of] 176th . . . commencement, June 3, 1930, p. 11; Lib. Jour. 55:619.

<sup>106</sup> Libraries 35:331.

of the Hoover War Library;<sup>107</sup> that of Minnie Bell,<sup>108</sup> who had served for forty-three years as librarian of Tulane University; and that of Marion Sparks, long a unique figure in the library and on the campus of the University of Illinois.<sup>109</sup> A marble relief and a portrait of Archibald Cary Coolidge, provided by friends of Mr. Coolidge, was set in place at Harvard.<sup>110</sup>

Professional papers and periodical articles by members of college and university library staffs are too numerous for anything like full listing here. There may well be mentioned, however, the second issue of the *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, Frederick C. Hicks' edited compilation *High Finance in the Sixties*,<sup>111</sup> Charles B. Shaw's sketch of Thomas Hood appearing in *Poet Lore* under the title of "This Fellow of Infinite Jest,"<sup>112</sup> George T. Clark's *History of the California Library Association, 1895-1907*,<sup>113</sup> Lucy Eugenia Osborne's translation of Konrad Haebler's *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde*,<sup>114</sup> James T. Gerould's *Summary of Recent Bibliographical Undertakings*, and Dorothy A. Plum's perennially useful *Bibliography of American College Library Administration*.<sup>115</sup>

<sup>107</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 55:747.

<sup>108</sup> *Libraries* 35:51.

<sup>109</sup> University of Illinois. President. Report, 1928-29, pp. 21-22.

<sup>110</sup> Harvard University. President. Report, 1929-30, p. 205.

<sup>111</sup> Review in *Harvard Law Review* 43:507-09.

<sup>112</sup> *Poet Lore* 40:264-80.

<sup>113</sup> *Libraries* 35:319.

<sup>114</sup> *Libraries* 35:285.

<sup>115</sup> *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, No. 2, pp. 79-84.

<sup>116</sup> *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, No. 2, pp. 31-61.

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April 23-25—Georgia Library Association, biennial meeting will be held at Valdosta, Ga.

April 30-May 2—Georgia Library Association, annual meeting at Valdosta, Georgia.

May 18-21—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at New School for Social Research, New York City.

May 20—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting in La Grande, Oregon.

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

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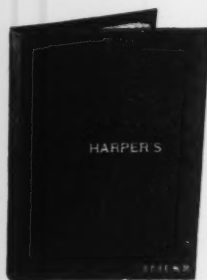
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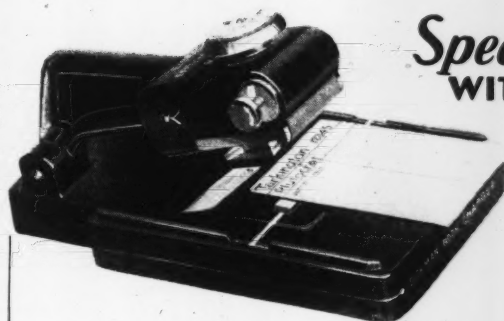
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PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Long Beach, Calif.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Upland, Calif.  
MT. ST. GERTRUDE ACADEMY  
Boulder, Colo.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
BETHUNE - COOKMAN COLLEGE  
Daytona Beach, Fla.  
RIVERSIDE LIBRARY  
Gainesville, Ga.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Chicago, Ill.  
(30 branches)  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Muncie, Ind.  
CITY LIBRARY  
Wichita, Kans.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Ann Arbor, Mich.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Detroit, Mich.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Lackawanna, N. Y.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Dayton, Ohio  
CARNEGIE LIBRARY  
Nashville, Tenn.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Houston, Tex.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Everett, Wash.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## A Practical, Usable System That Saves Time and Assures Accuracy

The Self-Charging System as originally developed by the Detroit Public Library and perfected by the Demco Library Supplies, is now in use throughout the country. In small as well as large libraries its efficiency and practicability have been proven, substantiating the approval of Demco's Advisory Committee, composed of several of the most prominent librarians in the United States.

The Self-Charging System is merely a method—NOT A MACHINE. There is no complicated mechanism to be serviced to get our of order.

## Moving Picture on Request

We have a movie which portrays the Self-Charging system which we will be glad to send you. A written talk accompanies the film. Because the films are in constant use at state, sectional and staff meetings, we would like 3 weeks' advance notice.

*Let Us Send You Our Free, Illustrated  
Self-Charging Booklet*

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**DEMCO LIBRARY SUPPLIES**  
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